The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Legislation in Favor of Poor Country Weeklies—The New Loan—Louisiana—The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The bill fixing letter postage rates at two cents after July 1 next, passed the House to-day without any opposition whatever. The bill proceeds upon the assumption that hereafter all mail matter, of whatever kind or description, must be prepaid. It then proceeds to violate this rule in the case of weekly newspapers, which are hereafter, as formerly, to circulate postage free in the counties in which they are printed. Gen. Hawley pointed out that this is essentially a bounty of twenty cents a year for every subscriber, in the favor of these weeklies, but he declined to offer an amendment striking out the provision. Mr. Ellis H. Roberts succeeded in securing an amendment to the bill for which every daily newspaper-publisher in the country will be grateful to him. Under this bill postage on daily papers must be prepaid, and Mr. Roberts' amendment places the rate at 40 cents a year, instead of $1 20 as now. He argued that the revenue would not be affected by this reduction, as it would lead the publishers to resort to the mails where they now, in many cases, employ the express and other agencies.

THE NEW LOAN.

Information current here to-day indicates that about $170,000,000 of the new fives were taken during the three days last week in which the books were open. This—a little over half the amount—is not the complete and immediate success that was at one time anticipated. One reason assigned for it, and it is an adequate one, is, that the notice of the opening of the subscription books was not given long enough beforehand to permit of the extended knowledge of the sale in this country and in Europe necessary to the taking of all the bonds. The syndicate has still ten months in which to locate the remaining $130,000,000 of the fives, and it considers its success to be in no wise jeopardized by the failure to place the whole amount in the three days.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Army Appropriation bill was promptly passed by the House to-day. The Appropriations Committee deserves great credit for the manner in which it has perfected its work in the committee-room and pressed it upon the House. It has met daily, worked hard, and to-day finished and reported the Omnibus bill, the heaviest and most perplexing of them all, and will shortly have finished the Deficiency bill, which is the last one of the twelve. If there is an extra session, it will not be the fault of the House Appropriations Committee.

ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Yesterday the entire session of the House was wasted because of the knowledge of the fact by Randall, Roosevelt and Co., that the Judiciary Committee would report, if opportunity offered, upon the resolution recently referred to them, that they had fully considered the relations of the General Government toward the City of Washington in the matters of jurisdiction, control, public expenditure, and general interest, and that the equities of the case require that the General Government shall pay its proportion of the cost of all permanent improvements to the extent that it owns property. To-day Mr. Roosevelt illustrated in his own person that his "curses have come home to roost," and, in a half-hour's speech interjected into the general debate on the Army Appropriation bill, complained that he had been assailed "with gross, bitter, and malignant attacks" which were "intended to impair his usefulness," &c. Mr. Roosevelt has suddenly become a very innocent person. After having charged Gov. Cooke and his associates in this District with all manner of fraud and iniquity for two years past, and after having permitted himself to be made the receptacle of all the accusations which enemies could invent, he turns about now and complains because the exposure of his baseless proceedings hurts him in the public estimation. He ought to have thought of this in the first place, and then the danger of impairing his usefulness, if he has any, would have been avoided. Gen. Chipman replied to Mr. Roosevelt, showing how pointless his assaults have been in every prominent instance, and pointing out that the charges of corruption were founded upon a basis entirely false. His temperate and courteous language was in marked contrast to Roosevelt's violent tirades.

LOUISIANA—MR. TRUMBULL OUT OF TEMPER.

There was a sharp passage between Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Carpenter in the Louisiana Committee to-day. Mr. Trumbull persisted in asking Marshal Packard what he would have done with the troops in New-Orleans if a collision, which some feared between the rival factions, had taken place. The Marshal declined to answer except as to what he did do. He could not very well tell what he would have done if certain things had been done which were not done. Mr. Trumbull persistently reiterated his question, and got violently angry at a sharp objection to the form of his interrogatories, which was made by Mr. Carpenter. He compelled the committee to decide whether his question was in order, and after discussion in an executive session it very properly refused to allow the question to be put. There is a great deal of indecision as to what shall be done with the electoral vote of Louisiana in the joint convention to-morrow, but the General belief still is that it will be rejected by both House and Senate.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

A subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, examined the White House this morning under the resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of providing a new Presidential mansion. They found it, as a place of residence for a family, even worse than has been depicted.

SENATOR POMEROY.

The Pomeroy Investigating Committee organized and determined to make a thorough investigation, and to report this session. A telegram was sent inquiring when the witness Yorke can appear. As Yorke is a member of the Kansas Legislature, it is thought he may decline to appear. Although it has not been the custom of Congress to summon Governors of States, or members of Legislatures, it is claimed that the right exists to compel their attendance, and that they are amenable for contempt in the event of refusal.

DANGEROUS LEGISLATION.

The House at its session this evening passed another of its bills which should be labeled "dangerous," and which, if it should pass the Senate, President Grant may be relied upon to veto. The bill extends existing laws so as to provide for the payment of stores and supplies taken by competent authority for the support of the army. Included in the term "stores and supplies" are potatoes, tobacco, and houses and buildings so taken and used. This bill would deplete the Treasury, on a rough estimate, to the tune of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, besides acting as a wedge to still further extend the limits within which the Government shall pay for the ravages of war.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

The special friends of Mr. Dawes are not displeased at the vote of the Massachusetts Senate in fixing March 11, as the day when that body will ballot for United States Senator. This resolution was passed, it is understood, at the instigation of Dr. Loring, President of the Senate, who is also a candidate for United States Senator. The Dawes party claim that this action will compel Mr. Boutwell to either resign his Secretaryship and abandon any expectation of retaining it in the event of failing to secure the election, or will induce him to withdraw from the contest. The reason assigned is that the President would not be inclined to give Mr. Boutwell a new commission on March 4, with the contingency that it might be surrendered March 11. Mr. Boutwell's friends, on the other hand, insist that all that he needs to insure his election is to burn his bridges behind him, and to entirely abandon the Treasury as a last resort. The contest is much simplified by this decision of the Legislature.

THE SCRUB GRASS DISASTER.

Passengers in an Iron Car Burned to Death—A River of Burning Oil.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 11.—Yesterday afternoon, at 3½, a terrible railroad holocaust occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, about nine miles from Scrub Grass. The train, which was an accommodation-train from Brady's Bend, had seven cars in all, six oil-cars and one passenger-coach. Various causes are assigned for the accident. The conductor thinks it was a broken axle, and another person states that a broken brake was the cause. The result is that the contents of the six oil-cars, about 20,000 gallons of oil, caught fire after being precipitated down an embankment of thirty feet into the Allegheny River.

The passengers in the coach were literally boiled in oil.

The loss of life is variously estimated. The official report makes it three killed, viz.:

Billey Casey, of Petrolia, well known in sporting circles.

James Scott, a newsboy, and

An unknown man.

Casey had succeeded in escaping from the car, but returned to the burning wreck to save the newsboy, whose shrieks attracted his attention, when he slipped on the river-bank, then covered with burning oil, and both perished.

Those who escaped from the coach were nearly roasted alive while scrambling from the river, then a sheet of fire. The list of wounded embraces:

John S. Hanna, of Pittsburg
Michael Kane, St. Petersburg
George B. Riddle, Emlenton;
C. W. Kidder, Franklin, Ohio;
C. George, Rouseville;
Matthew Rollins, Hamilton, Ontario;
J. B. Hoover, Franklin;
A. S. Hamilton, Greensburg;
Harry Miller and A. A. Knox, Antwerp, Ohio;
Singleton Parkers and John Whitcomb, Foxburg; and
John Belehanty, Tidioute.

Superintendent J. J. Lawrence and the railroad company's surgeon were promptly on hand and relieved the sufferers. John L. Hanna, of Pittsburg, may die.

The coach containing the passengers was an iron one, and made several turns while going down the embankment, and sunk in six feet of water. After the sufferers had extricated themselves from their iron-clad prison, they had to wade through water covered with burning petroleum to a place of safety. The ground was covered with snow and ice. Their sufferings are beyond description.

The conductor states that his train was traveling at a rate of fifteen or twenty miles per hour, and he was riding on the locomotive at the time the accident occurred. In answer to a query in regard to the condition of the road at the point of the accident, Superintendent J. J. Lawrence stated the track at that point was as good as at any other part of the road, the ties and iron being perfectly sound, but the hard freezing weather has proved very destructive to rails, and has broken more this Winter than ever before.

The inquest is now being held, and the jury will render their verdict to-morrow.

Two More Accidents on the Same Road.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 2.—Two more accidents occurred this afternoon on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. A locomotive and one or two cars jumped the track between Oil City and Franklin, and were plunged into a ditch. No lives are reported lost. A man named Geo. Long was struck by an engine of the Titusville train about 8 o'clock this evening, near Oil City, and had his leg so injured that it had to be amputated. He will probably die. His occupation and residence are as yet unknown.

The Situation at Port Deposit.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 11.—The past twenty-four hours has shown no material change. The rise and fall of the river has followed the tide, and has somewhat diminished from the average of the past three days. About the same volume of water is flowing down the channel on the western side, and the pavement in the most exposed part of this street, between here and Rock Run, is still inundated. Traffic for teams is suspended, and pedestrians are compelled to follow the tedious footpaths along the bluff hillside. The thermometer to-day has ranged from 45° to 55°, and a falling barometer indicates rain or snow. A considerable number of sight-seers have been here to-day, but fewer than usual. Every additional hour of immunity adds to the confidence of the people, and the threatened property-holders are beginning to take heart.

The Knights of St. Crispin Trouble in Baltimore.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 11.—There was an immense meeting of the Crispins at Masonic Hall this evening to consider the attitude between the manufacturing leather interest and the operatives. All of the Crispin societies were represented. The resolutions and speeches were very moderate in tone, and it was evident that the workmen were making an effort to place themselves right in the eyes of the public. The locking-out firms are five out of the twenty-second extensive boot and shoe manufacturers and not one American company is included. Adler & Co. two opposing the Crispins, have given out that they are packing their machinery to remove to some Eastern city, and that Frank & Co., Mankore & Co., John Faust & Bro., and E. Stern, the other uncompromising firms, will follow their example. The Grand Lodge of the Crispin organization meets here on Thursday, and the result of its deliberation touching the dispute here is looked forward to with anxiety by the manufacturers not included with the suspension.

Appointment of Roman Catholic Bishops.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.—A cable dispatch from Rome announces the appointment of Very Rev. Dr. M. A. Corrigan as Bishop of Newark, N. J., and of Wm. H. Gross, a Redemptorist missionary, as Bishop of Savannah. The nominations were confirmed by the Pope on Feb. 2.

Meeting of Members of the Louisiana Legislatures.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Fifty-one members of the two General Assemblies met last evening, at Lyceum Hall, and after consultation agreed to meet this evening for the purpose of having a better understanding. The contending parties treated each other with every courtesy, and both appeared desirous of bringing about a settlement. The proposed meeting of this evening seems to meet with favor from both parties.

ALBANY.

Business Transacted Yesterday—New-York Street Railroads—The Charter—Another Hearing on the School Bill.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Both branches of the Legislature seemed to work hard during the session of to-day, but nothing was accomplished of consequence in either house. In the Assembly the time was spent on general orders, and several bills were discussed in Committee of the Whole, only to show that there is a great diversity of opinion regarding them. One of these bills was Assembly No. 40, which makes an entire change in the method of the collection of taxes. Under the present system all lands sold for non-payment of taxes are sold in Albany, and the bill proposes to leave this business in the counties, as a matter of justice to the people. It is urged that by concentrating these sales at Albany very great hardship results in many cases, as the owners never know their lands have been sold until the buyer of the tax title presents a demand for exorbitant remuneration before he will surrender his claim. Mr. Fort gave notice that he should again call it up at an early day.

PROCEEDINGS IN CAPITAL CASES.

The chief debate of the day occurred, however, on Assembly bill No. 141, being an act in relation to writs of error and proceedings in capital cases. This bill, which was introduced by Mr. Herring, of Westchester, was drawn with great care by Mr. Henry L. Clinton, and is designed to prevent the employment of those means by which so much time is now wasted in taking these cases to the Court of Appeals, where they all invariably go. The bill provides that whenever a convict is sentenced to the punishment of death, a day shall be named not less than twelve nor more than sixteen weeks from the day of sentence, and that writs of error in these cases, which shall be returnable direct to the Court of Appeals, shall not issue unless allowed by one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the Judicial District in which the conviction was obtained or one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. It is made the duty of the Court of Appeals to give these cases preference over all others, and there are various provisions intended to save time in reaching the final decision, but which at the same time in no way invade the rights of the convict. Much opposition was manifested to the bill. The bill was laid over without the House having got beyond the second section.

RAILROADS.

One more street-railroad bill was introduced in the Senate this morning. It proposes to construct a railroad crossing the City from the foot of East Tenth-street, over Broadway, and down Clinton-street, to Sixth-avenue to the North River, returning through Broome-street, going down to Grand. The company will pay the City for the franchise such sum as may be determined by commissioners to be appointed for that purpose. The Twenty-third-street Railroad bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and received severe handling. This bill gives certain individuals named in it (among them Judge Shandley, and one or two other kindred spirits,) the right to construct a railroad, starting from the east end of Twenty-third-street, and crossing the City down Fourteenth-street, then proceeding to Christopher-street, and returning to the starting point by nearly the same route. As originally introduced, it provided that the company was to pay the City for the franchise five per cent. of the "net" earnings. Then it was altered to three per cent. of the "gross" earnings, and this was further amended to make it five per cent. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins has a bill in the hands of Mr. Pell for introduction in the Assembly, for a street-railroad in Thirty-fourth-street, from East River to Lexington-avenue; thence to Forty-second-street, and thence to North River, which has a provision that five per cent. of the gross earnings shall be paid into the City Treasury, and it is the intention of the Council of Political Reform, represented by Mr. Hawkins, to endeavor to put this rider on all railroad bills. That any decided success will attend this attempt at Reform is not yet apparent.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

The bill for regulating the standard of illuminating gas in New-York and Brooklyn was recommitted to the Committee on Cities. The same bill was before the Legislature last year, and was unfavorably reported from the Committee on Manufactures. In this morning's debate it was stated that those sections of the bill which provided for the appointment of an inspector of gas were unconstitutional, as the State Constitution had abolished all official inspection of commodities, and forbade it henceforth, except what should be necessary to protect the revenues of the State.

THE CHARTER.

The subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Cities has now concluded its labors, and has prepared a complete draft of the charter, which will be submitted to and considered by the full committee this evening, but a final decision will not be reached respecting it until Wednesday, and it cannot be reported to the House until after that day. If the committees are called for reports on Thursday, the charter will certainly be reported on that day, but if that order of business should not be reached on that day it cannot be reported until Friday. On that day, at the latest, it will get before the Assembly, will be ordered printed, and be made a special order probably for Tuesday. It will be fully considered in Committee of the Whole on that and succeeding days, until it is finally disposed of, which will be during the week. If the Senate be equally prompt, there is yet ample time to sweep the Tammany officials out of office under the City Government on the 1st of March, as was originally intended.

THE SCHOOL BILL.

The Committee on Education of the Assembly had another session this afternoon, during which there was a hearing on the Troy School bill, which has passed the Senate and will, no doubt, be equally fortunate in the lower House. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins appeared before the committee, in behalf of the New-York Council of Political Reform, to urge the speedy passage of the School bill introduced by Mr. Patterson, with some amendments. The chief of these is that the Commissioners should be appointed by the Mayor from the City at large, and they should appoint the Trustees, of whom there should be three for each school. Mr. Hawkins further insists, as a most important provision, that no compensation whatever should be allowed to either Commissioners or Trustees, and that they should be positively prohibited from holding any other office. By this device it is thought that citizens of the very highest character can be induced to accept these important positions, and that unworthy men, finding nothing to induce them to that end, will not seek them. With these amendments, and some others of a trivial character, the Council of Political Reform earnestly urges the passage of the Patterson bill.

THE ROBERTSON JURY BILL.

Senator Robertson made another ineffectual effort this afternoon to get his Jury bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Gen. James Wood, the chairman of the committee, was still troubled with those doubts of the constitutionality of the provision which gives the Court the right to try the challenge to favor, which were mentioned yesterday. Gen. Wood wants opinions before his inquiring turn of mind can be resolved, and it is understood that he particularly requires the opinion of Hon. Lyman Tremain before he will consent to report the bill by which the punishment of some undoubted knaves can be made more certain.

A CORRECTION.

When giving the vote in the Joint Committees on Cities, Mr. Blumenthal was inadvertently mentioned as voting for the proposition of Senator Wood, in that the appointments should be made by the Mayor and Aldermen in joint convention. Mr. Blumenthal did not vote for this method of appointment and it is but just to him to make the correction.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Bill to Incorporate the New-Jersey Railway Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—There was an argument to-night before the Senate Railroad Committee on the bill to incorporate the New-Jersey Railway Company. The galleries and floor were densely crowded, and great excitement prevailed. Messrs. Cortlandt Parker and Judge Robert S. Gree appeared against the bill, and Hon. Isaac W. Scudder and Samuel H. Grey in its favor. The bill is pressed by the Pennsylvania Central, and authorizes a road from the Delaware to the Hudson. Its opponents object that another road under this management would not give the people the benefits of competition, and that its construction would operate generally to the prejudice of the people. Mr. Parker made a strong speech in opposition. Mr. Scudder, favoring the bill, argued that the State was bound to protect the interests of its own people by keeping faith with the Pennsylvania Central, which has guaranteed all the obligations of the old Camden and Amboy. During Mr. Scudder's remarks the crowd became very disorderly, interrupting him in every possible way, and he was finally obliged to desist, further speaking being impossible. The scene in the Senate Chamber has never, perhaps, been equaled for violence.

The members of the House returned their Erie Railroad passes this morning with some indignation, because they were made out for three months and confined to the road in New-Jersey. A similar feeling was exhibited in regard to the passes on other roads.

The Charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 11.—The text of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway is published this morning. The company have a period of nearly a year allowed for making the financial arrangements, the charter to be null and void unless these arrangements are completed to the satisfaction of the Government by the 1st of January, 1874. The charter provides that the railway be divided into sections, as follows: The eastern section extending from the eastern terminus to Red River; the Lake Superior section extending from some point on the eastern section to Lake Superior; the central section extending from Red River to a point in the longitude of Fort Edmonton; the Manitoba section extending from the main line in the Province of Manitoba to the boundary of the United States; and the western section extending from a point in the longitude of Fort Edmonton to the Pacific Coast.

The company shall, within two years from the 20th day of July, in the year 1871, commence simultaneously the construction of the railroad from the Pacific Ocean toward the Rocky Mountains, and from a point in the Province of Ontario, hereafter to be determined by the Government, toward the Pacific Ocean, to connect the sea-board of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and further, shall construct the Manitoba section by the 31st of December, 1874, the Lake Superior section and such portion of the main line as shall be required to complete communication between Lake Superior and Red River, by the 31st of December, 1876; shall proceed with and construct the eastern and western sections simultaneously; shall prosecute the work of constructing the railway with all due diligence, and shall complete the whole railway within ten years from the said 20th day of July, 1871, unless the last-mentioned period be extended by Parliament, in whose care the company shall complete the whole railway within such extended period.

The company is also empowered to make arrangements with any railway company in Canada or the United States for connecting the sections of the Canadian Pacific, and to secure running powers over such railways.

The maximum amount of land and money subsidy, namely, 50,000,000 acres of land and $30,000,000 in money, are guaranteed to the company.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Allan, Mayor Walker, Hon. A. G. Archibald, and Hon. J. J. C. Abbott will proceed to England about the end of the current month to make the financial arrangements in connection with this great work.

Gen. Dorris and the Missouri Senatorship.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Mr. Hutchins, of St. Louis, offered in the House, to-day, an affidavit of Gen. Dorris in vindication of his conduct in the Senatorial contest. The paper was, in substance, that he was absent, and did not know that he was wanted; that the statements of Pape and Morgan, two members of the House, concerning the approach with intent to bribe, was in the main correct; that he had offered them money for the purpose of finding out Phelps' line of operations, who had been reported as having $10,000 to use in securing his election; that to Wilson and Edens he had loaned money for their influence, but did not expect to be nominated unless there came a dead-lock; that in no respect was he working in the interest of Bogy, or in any way connected with his success; that he was working for himself and for no one else; that he had spent about $3,500 in this work; and that he had not loaned or given any member one dollar.

Mr. Headlee offered a resolution asking that the report be recommitted, and Gen. Dorris summoned before the committee, which was lost by a small majority.

A resolution offered denouncing the affidavit of Dorris as unworthy of confidence, and wrongly casting reflections upon two members of the House, was amended to the effect that the statement being ex parte testimony, should not appear as evidence or go upon record, and then adopted.

Evans the Child-Murderer—His Pretended Confession Disbelieved.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11.—By permission of Gov. Straw, Mr. P. W. Lock, accompanied by E. F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, Me., had an interview with Franklin Evans, to-day. Mr. Locke, who was Evans' counsel at Exeter, desired the interview for personal purposes, it being understood that he is laboring to get a new trial or to procure a stay of proceedings. Mr. Pillsbury came here to see Evans at the special request of the Governor and prominent citizens of Maine, and with the hope that Evans might throw some light upon the child-murder in Maine, which it was attempted to fasten upon the prisoner through the pretended confession given to the public. Mr. Pillsbury was counsel for Doyle, who was convicted of the child-murder in Maine. The interview was held in the cell in the presence of the Warden, and lasted upward of an hour. Evans appeared much broken down in health and spirits. Mr. Pillsbury could get nothing from him throwing light upon any other murder except the one at Northwood, for which he is convicted. His pretended confession of the crime is generally disbelieved.

New-Hampshire Liberal Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11.—Some fifty representatives of the Liberal Republican Party met here to-day to respond to a call from the committee, and nominated Samuel K. Mason, of Bristol, for Governor, and William A. Head, of Sandwich, for Railroad Commissioner. Mason W. Tappan presided.

After nominating a State ticket, the meeting formed itself into a Congressional Convention, and reported the following candidates for Congress: First District, Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia; Second District, Jonah H. Fletcher, of Nashua; Third District, Samuel P. Cooper, of Croydon.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC.

The Spanish Cortes Adopts a Republican Form of Government—Progress of the Insurrection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Fish this evening received the following dispatch from Minister Sickles:

"At 9 o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted a republican form of government, by a vote of 259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative."

MADRID, Feb. 10—Midnight.—At 8 o'clock this evening King Amadeus announced to Señor Zorilla that he was determined to adhere to his resolution to abdicate. Since Saturday last, when His Majesty declared his intention of quitting the throne, the ministers have strenuously endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, but their efforts have proved futile.

The announcement that the abdication is certain creates a profound sensation, but tranquillity prevails.

A royal message, announcing the determination of the King, will soon be submitted to the Cortes. After its presentation the members of the Cabinet will tender their resignations.

MADRID, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—King Amadeus persists in his determination to abdicate the throne.

It is expected that an Executive Commission of the Government will be formed, which will proclaim a republic.

When it became known last night that the King would certainly resign the Crown, groups of people gathered in many of the streets, and there were some attempts to create a disturbance. The demonstrations were promptly suppressed, and the crowds dispersed without any conflicts.

The Congress last night adopted a proposal that the President of that branch of the Cortes and fifty Deputies shall constitute a permanent committee.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 11.—M. Quinet, a Republican deputy in the Assembly, has received a dispatch, dated at Madrid, at noon to-day, signed by Señors Figueras and Castelar, announcing that the Republic will be proclaimed in Spain this evening.

LONDON, Feb. 11—Midnight.—The abdication of King Amadeus is the all-absorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy, and a bitter civil war inevitable.

The last dispatch received from Madrid was dated at 1 o'clock this morning. Nothing has since been received. The failure of dispatches is regarded as ominous.

The last dispatch says: "The streets are now (1 A. M.) filled with crowds of excited people. The Senate has appointed a permanent Committee of Thirty. Señor Malcampo, and Admiral Topete, in behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered support to Prime Minister Zorilla in maintaining order. It is rumored that Zorilla intends to leave the capital to-morrow. Señor Rivero will remain at his post as President of the Congress."

PARIS, Feb. 11.—*Le Temps* has advices from Spain showing that the Government is operating against the Carlists in the North, with twenty-four battalions of infantry of the regular army and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery, and 6,000 or 7,000 volunteers and gendarmes. The Carlists are active in the neighborhood of Segovia and Estella. The City of Saragossa is virtually blockaded, the insurgents being masters of the surrounding country. Balaguer, a fortified town, is also threatened by a force under Tristany, and 900 insurgents are before Juncora. Fresh bands have appeared in Aragon. The Carlist leaders are beginning to act in concert, and are rapidly perfecting their organization.

Profound Sensation in Berlin.

LONDON, Feb. 12—6 A. M.—No further news has been received from Madrid.

The announcement of the abdication produces a profound sensation in Berlin.

The German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

THE MODOCS.

Communication from the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Secretary of the Interior, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, says the existing difficulties, with the Modoc Indians in Oregon, arise from the armed resistance of certain members of the tribe (under the leadership of Capt. Jack) to an effort on the part of the Government to locate them on the reservation assigned for their use by the treaty concluded with them on the 14th of October, 1864. The Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Oregon reports the present attitude of defiance which these Indians now maintain toward the Government to be in a great measure due to the advice and influence of evil-disposed persons living at or near Yreka, California.

The Kansas Senatorship.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 11.—The Pomeroy Investigating Committee examined Gov. Osborn, Dr. Logan, and W. F. Downs to-day.

Gov. Osborn testified that he took no part whatever in the Senatorial contest, and had no understanding of any kind with any candidate in relation thereto.

Dr. Logan swore that he made his canvass for himself alone, and had no arrangement with Pomeroy whereby he was to withdraw in the latter's favor.

Mr. Downs testified that he knew nothing of the use of any money by Pomeroy, and that he (Downs) never paid $2,000, or any other sum, to Edward Clark, or anybody else, for Pomeroy.

The evidence of York, Simpson, and Horton, the originators of the scheme to expose and defeat Pomeroy, is all in, and is clear and complete to the effect that Senator-elect Ingalls was wholly ignorant of it in its inception and progress, receiving his first information from York's public disclosures in the Joint Convention.

Georgia Finances—The Last Issue of Bonds.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—Russell Sage, of New-York, writes to Charles A. Nutting, Chairman of the House Finance Committee, in reference to the bill now pending before the Legislature authorizing the issue of $1,200,000 of eight per cent. State bonds. He says the bill is unobjectionable, but the stain of repudiation must be removed before the State bonds could be disposed of, either in New-York or Europe, at anything like the prices that the great influential State of Georgia is entitled to command. John A. Stewart, Duncan Sherman, Morton, Bliss & Co., and Drexel, Morgan & Co. concur in the views of Russell Sage.

The Joint Finance Committee of both Houses have under consideration a message from the Governor in reference to the financial condition of the State. The views of the Governor and Treasurer will be given, to-night, before the committee. There is a feeling in favor of levying a direct tax on the people for $3,000,000, rather than recognize the bonds repudiated by the last Legislature.

Georgia State Agricultural Society.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—The Georgia State Agricultural Society met here to-day. The attendance was unusually large. Gen. A. H. Colquitt presided. During to-day's session a committee was appointed to memorialize Congress in favor of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal. The committee includes gentlemen from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and New-York.

Burning of a Schooner at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—The schooner Maria C. Frye, from Baltimore, for Charleston, was burned to the water's edge near Smith's Island this morning. She had been leaking badly, and was beached by the crew, and the fire is supposed to have occurred by the capsizing of the stove. The crew were rescued from the beach by the revenue cutter Seward, under command of Capt. John Carson, and brought to this city. Nothing was saved but the clothing of the crew and the ship's papers and charts.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—1:10 A. M.—An area of diminished pressure has advanced eastward to the northern portions of Mississippi and Alabama, and cloudy weather, with rain, is now prevailing from the Lower Ohio Valley and Western Virginia southwestward to the Gulf; light and fresh north-easterly to north-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather from the Lower Missouri Valley to Minnesota, the upper lakes and Lake Erie; fresh southerly winds and partly cloudy weather over the South Atlantic States; light and fresh variable winds over the Middle States, with cloudy weather, and over New-England, with partly cloudy weather. Heavy rains have fallen from Southern Missouri and Illinois and Tennessee southward to the Gulf.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Western Gulf States, westerly to northerly winds, and clear and clearing weather, and these conditions will gradually extend eastward over the Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky during the day and evening, and over the South Atlantic States to-night; for the Middle States, winds shifting to north-easterly and south-easterly, and generally cloudy weather, with rain over the southern and western portion during the afternoon and evening, and eastern and northern portions to-night; for New-England, winds shifting to northerly and easterly to-night, with increasing cloudiness, and very probably rain and snow. From Southern Illinois and Ohio and Southern Michigan, cloudy weather and probably rain and snow, but winds gradually backing to northerly and easterly with clearing weather. From Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota, north-easterly to north-westerly winds and generally clear weather.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the western Gulf States, Florida, and Michigan are not yet received.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday as recorded at Hudnut's drug-store, No. 218 Broadway:

3 A. M.	22°	3 P. M.	37°
6 A. M.	27°	6 P. M.	39°
9 A. M.	27°	9 P. M.	38°
12 M.	34°	12 P. M.	37°

Average, 32¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Alley murder trial, in Boston, will probably reach the jury to-night.

A fire in Goodrich, Ont., yesterday morning, destroyed buildings and stores worth $40,000.

The Missouri State Senate yesterday passed a bill authorizing jurors to substitute imprisonment for the death penalty.

A young man, named Winslow Simonds, committed suicide yesterday in Chelsea, Mass., by throwing himself from a window.

George Driver, in Chicago, was yesterday convicted of the murder of his divorced wife. The jury fixed the punishment of death.

Hon. Joseph Wood, a member of the Rhode Island State Senate, who was in his seat on Monday, died yesterday morning at his residence in Lincoln.

The Governor has appointed N. R. Lockport Coroner of the County of Niagara, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Theodore Ruste.

At a meeting of the Homeopathic Medical Society at Albany, yesterday, the Treasurer reported the receipts at $572 65, and the expenditures $515.

A fire broke out at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the married soldiers' quarters at Fort Schuyler, and destroyed the row of buildings, consisting of fifteen tenements.

The resignation of Senator Wilson was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the Massachusetts House, yesterday, with instructions to consider and report when the vacancy can be filled.

Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister, gave a reception on Monday night at Wormley's Hotel, to many hundred ladies and gentlemen, including the Vice-President, Senators and Representatives, and others.

The steamer Ariadne, from New-York, for New-Orleans, went ashore on the 7th at Nag's Head. She is a total loss. No lives were lost. A small part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The total shipments of silver ore to Europe from Georgetown, Colorado, for the week ending the 8th inst., amounted to fifty tons, with an average value of $5,000 per ton. The shipments of silver bullion amounted to $10,000.

Both Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature have resolved to suspend legislative business until after the funeral of Gov. Geary, and that the State bear the funeral expenses. Both chambers are draped in mourning.

Justice McAllister, of the Illinois Supreme Court, yesterday granted a writ of error and supersedeas in the case of Perteet, (colored,) the wife murderer, who was to have been hanged at Joliet on Friday next.

The President sent the following nominations, among others, to the Senate yesterday: A. W. Tenney, to be United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New-York; Morris Friedsam, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District of New-York.

Dr. Las Vignes, a French physician of Virginia City, Nevada, and a pioneer of California, while mixing himself a customary drink in a drug-store yesterday morning, by mistake substituted aconite for bitters, and died in a few hours.

Gen. Canby and an aid-de-camp, with Mr. Case, one of the Modoc Peace Commissioners, arrived at Jacksonville, Oregon, on Monday. They go to Linkville, and will meet the other commissioners on the 15th inst. All is quiet in front of Fort Gaston.

John Morrill, the billiard-player, who was convicted of arson and sentenced to the Clinton Prison for seven years, escaped from the Plattsburg Jail on Saturday night, with three others. A reward of $500 is offered for the recapture of Morrill.

One of the boilers of the Warren Manufacturing Company's No. 2 Mill, in Warren, R. I., exploded yesterday morning, scattering the boiler-house, unseating four other boilers, and scalding the watchman, George O. Ashworth, probably fatally.

Egbert B. Kieley, editor of the *Dutchess Farmer*, of Poughkeepsie, died suddenly at his residence of heart disease. He was attacked with a fainting spell, during business hours yesterday, but recovered and improved rapidly until noon yesterday, when he suddenly expired.

An incendiary fire, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, in Weltshire & Kriepe's cooper-shop, in the lower part of Evansville, Ind., extended to and destroyed two brick and two frame buildings, and a large lot of cooperage and stock valued at $25,000 to $30,000. The fire was started in three places at once. Weltshire & Kriepe were not insured.

Two Passenger-Cars Upset—Fifteen Persons Injured.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 11.—The Erie express going west, on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, encountered a broken rail two miles west of Ridgeway, at 4 o'clock this morning. The engine, tender, and baggage-car passed safely over, but two passenger-cars went down an embankment six or eight feet. The sleeping-car remained on the track. One of the cars turned over on its top, and the other on its side. Fifteen persons were bruised, but none received very serious injuries. The train was running very slow at the time, or the accident would probably have been a very serious disaster.

Gaffney, the Murderer, Drops His Assumed Insanity.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Gaffney, on being informed by Sheriff Cleveland that a jury had pronounced him sane, and that he would certainly be executed on Friday, at once abandoned the insanity dodge. He came out of his cell and walked for some time in the corridor of the jail with the Sheriff, and, with the exception of his profanity, talked as rationally as ever. His spiritual advisers have not visited him since he pretended to be insane, nor has he asked for them. The Sheriff sent a request to-night that they would come and see him.

The Georgia Immigration Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 11.—The convention on direct trade and immigration assembled here to-day. Five States were represented. The object of the convention is to perfect a plan for bringing European immigrants to the South, and to secure a line of steam-ships between some South Atlantic port and Europe. The only action taken to-day was to memorialize the Georgia Legislature to adopt some immigration measure before adjourning.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Discussing the North-West Boundary Question in the British Parliament—Libel Suit by Charles Reade.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In the House of Lords this evening, the Earl of Lauderdale asked whether measures had been taken to complete the settlement of the western part of the boundary line between the British dominions and the United States. He contended that notwithstanding the decision with regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were still several water channels which the Americans might claim. The rights of the Indian tribes were also left unsettled, and collisions were inevitable. He characterized the whole Treaty of Washington as the most humiliating England had ever negotiated.

Earl Granville replied with assurances that steps had been taken to settle all boundary questions. A British Commission had surveyed a line, which was almost identical with that laid down by the Americans. Instructions had been sent out with a view of arriving at an agreement upon the exact boundary.

Charles Reade has begun a suit against the *Advertiser* for a libelous criticism of one of his plays, laying his damages at £1,000.

Two new gun-boats, the Trial and Zephyr, were launched on Monday at Chatham.

Two Vessels Wrecked—Twelve Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The steamship Talisman foundered at sea on her voyage from Brazilian ports to Hamburg. Twelve lives were lost.

The bark Maria Seletta, from Liverpool, to Philadelphia, has been abandoned at sea. Her crew landed at Scilly yesterday.

The Erie Loan in London.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The $10,000,000 Erie loan convertible bonds were subscribed to-day. The lists will remain open two days longer. The indication is that there is great confidence in Mr. Watson's administration.

Insurrection at Loando—Mourning for the Dowager Empress of Austria.

LISBON, Feb. 11.—An insurrection of the natives has broken out against the Portuguese authorities in Loando, on the south-west coast of Africa. Corvettes with troops have been dispatched to the colony.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—The Prussian Court goes into mourning three weeks for the late Dowager Empress of Austria.

The Left Centre Pledge their Support to M. Thiers.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—A deputation from the Left Centre of the Assembly waited on President Thiers, last evening, and promised him the support of their party. The President told them he hoped he would be able to induce the Committee of Thirty to accept the Government's views. If he failed with the committee he would maintain those views before the Assembly.

The special committee appointed to draw up an electoral law have resolved not to submit their report to the Committee of Thirty, and declare they will resign rather than do so.

The Congress of Peru and the Pope's Nominee for Archbishop of Lima.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Since the discovery of the attempt to assassinate President Pardo, nothing very particular has occurred in Peru.

The question of the vacant Archbishopric of Lima has given rise to a good deal of diplomatic correspondence. Congress elected Dr. Orueta to this high ecclesiastical office, to which nomination the Pope agreed, although he had already named Dr. Valle, Bishop of Huanuco. The ultra-Catholic party think, of course, that the wishes of his Holiness ought to have had the preference.

An American benevolent association has been formed in Lima and Callao, to aid distressed American citizens. The English residents have also combined and formed a similar association.

Alarming Reports from Slavonic Districts.

The Hungarian papers, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, publish some alarming reports from Croatia and the adjoining Slavonic districts. It appears that some weeks ago a Servian agitator circulated revolutionary proclamations among the Slavonians on the Drave, and persuaded the Croats to remove their valuables by assuring them that an insurrection would break out in a few months. Large stores of gunpowder found in the shops of Croat gunmakers at Agram have been confiscated, and the Croatian and Servian leaders in Hungary are doing their utmost, by inflammatory speeches in the villages, to deter the population from coming to an understanding with the Magyars. One of the principal of the Servian leaders, Gen. Stratimirovits, who belongs to the so-called Moderate party among his countrymen, has just published his political programme in the new paper, *Srbske Novine*. In this document the General warns the Servians of Hungary against the "annexationist tendencies" of Prussia, and urges them to enter into friendly relations with Russia and France. An understanding of the Slavonians in Hungary with the Magyars would, he thinks, be as injurious to the interests of the monarchy as an agreement between the Slavonians in Cisleithania and the Germans, for it would simply make the Magyars and the Germans predominant in the State. The General's home policy is conservative in State matters and orthodox in religious matters. This programme, coming as it does from the most moderate section of the national party, shows how completely the efforts of the Hungarian Government to conciliate the non-Magyar nationalities have failed. The Hungarian system of Government, which has hitherto been held up by Austrian reformers as a model for the statesmen on the other side of Leithe, having thus broken down, it is said that the Hungarian Ministers will now attempt to overcome the resistance of the refractory nationalities by introducing a similar electoral bill in Hungary to that drawn up by the Government at Vienna.

Disposition of the Bail Money in the Dana Libel Suit.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 10.

On Saturday, Mr. Charles M. Neal, auditor, filed in court his report in the matter of the forfeited recognizance in the Dana libel case. In this case, Charles A. Dana, proprietor of the New-York *Sun*, was arrested and held to answer the charge of libel, preferred by William H. Kemble. Bail in $5,000 was entered, but, Mr. Dana failing to appear, the recognizance was forfeited and sued out. There were claims against the fund thus realized, ($5,000,) the matter was referred to Mr. Neal, as auditor. Before him, District-Attorney Mann made a claim of ten per cent. for collecting, or $500, and Thos. R. Ashton, the former Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, claimed $26 60 as commissions. The auditor refused to allow either claim, and reported a decree ordering the fund to be paid into the City Treasury, less $74, the cost of the audit.

Opening of a New Railroad.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11.—The arrival of the first through freight-train from Huntington, West Va., via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, will be celebrated to-morrow afternoon by cannon firing, ringing of bells, a military and civic parade, speech-making by the Governor, Mayor, and other distinguished personages, and a general suspension of business. It is proposed that this impromptu demonstration be followed by another in May, on an essentially different and grander scale.

Decision in Admiralty.

In the case of Alfred K. Spoar and others, owners of the schooner Daniel Williams, vs. The steam-propeller Titian, her tackle, &c., in which suit was brought in the United States District Court in Admiralty, to recover $63,000, the value of property destroyed by a collision between the schooner and the steam-boat on the night of the 6th December, 1871, on Long Island Sound, Judge Blatchford yesterday rendered a decision giving a decree for the libelants with costs, with a reference to a commissioner to ascertain damages.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Packard Again Before the Committee—Well-Grounded Apprehensions of a Riot—Durell's Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections resumed the Louisiana investigation.

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT.

Marshal Packard testified in reply to Mr. Ray's questions that the Kellogg Government is in full and successful operation in Louisiana, understands the decision of the Supreme Court has been accepted as binding upon the lower courts, and that the officers returned by the Lynch board have been acknowledged as legal.

By Mr. Morton—The body of the Fusion party, he should say, is in the city of New-Orleans, the politics of which is strongly Democratic. All the officials in New-Orleans acknowledged the Kellogg Government, and the only opposition is on the part of those claiming to have been elected on the Fusion ticket. A few of the business men, and some of the politicians, think if the McEnery Government could know to-day that Congress would not finally sustain it, it would be abandoned, and that those of the Fusion Legislature who are entitled to seats in the Kellogg body would go there and take their seats.

By Mr. Ray—Both branches of the Kellogg Legislature have at all times had a quorum.

Mr. Morton put some questions concerning the organization of the Kellogg Legislature, which were answered about as similar questions have heretofore been answered.

Ray and Warmoth were requested to furnish a list of names of those who went into the Kellogg Legislature on the first or second days of the session, and subsequently went into that of the Fusionists.

By Mr. Ray—The Kellogg officials are executing the laws as quietly as is usual in any State.

By Mr. Logan—The McEnery Government has appointed some officers, but the men so appointed have not attempted to do anything in conflict with the other officers.

By Mr. Trumbull—Called for troops to occupy Mechanics' Institute, because he thought it necessary. Thinks that the mob and Warmoth's police would have installed the Fusionists and prevented the Lynch board of officers from entering the building.

Mr. Trumbull asked—Could the Kellogg Legislature have convened without the assistance of troops?

Marshal Packard—Not enough rightful members could have assembled.

Mr. Trumbull—Then it could not have organized without the assistance of the military?

Packard—I think not.

Mr. Trumbull—Then the Kellogg Legislature is sustained by the military?

Packard—I think not; troops merely kept the mob away; the Legislature was allowed to organize and is now sustained by moral force; the order under which he took possession of the Institute was issued in the Kellogg case on Friday morning, Dec. 6, between 2 and 4 o'clock. It directed two deputies and a posse of troops to take possession; no resistance was reported; received the order between 9 and 11 o'clock the previous evening. Decision was rendered on the 6th.

By Mr. Morton—There was common talk on the street that the Fusionists intended to see their Legislature organized. There were well-grounded apprehensions of the mob, and that the police would prevent some members returned by the Lynch board from entering the building. Has no hesitation in saying that had it not been for the presence of the military those who were returned by the Lynch board and not by the other would have been roughly handled had they attempted to enter the building. The result would have been disgraceful, a riot subsequently between whites and blacks.

JUDGE DURELL'S ORDER.

By Mr. Trumbull—Had no power to inaugurate a Republican Government except by the protection of the peace officers; had no crowd to sustain them; Republicans meant to organize the Government in the manner they did; the Government could not have been installed at the time without the interference of the United States Government; thinks now there is no necessity for United States support; judgment in the Kellogg case was given the same day after the order was put in his possession; don't know who obtained the order. The Judge sent for him to come to his lodgings; his recollection is, Mr. Roach was with the Judge when he arrived; Roach had no office at the time. Thinks only his deputies were in the outside room; these deputies were sent there to prevent an assassination. Judge Billings and United States District-Attorney Beckwith came in, and we completed the drawing. The order was signed by the Judge, and did not bear the seal of the Court. The Judge sent for Billings and Beckwith. When witness entered, the Judge said he was going to issue an order directing him to occupy the State-house; suggested he had better do it before morning; his recollection is that Billings drew the order to which Beckwith agreed; it was then given to the Judge to sign; the Judge had indicated what sort of an order he desired; instructed a deputy to go to the Institute with troops; to permit free ingress and egress by officers of the State and those whom the Governor wished to admit to his office; had discretion to stop those desiring to enter, and inquire who they were; told them to stop any mob; said nothing about Wharton. When the Legislature organized he was present with deputies and troops. Had no purpose to interfere with the organization. Gave no instructions to that effect. Possibly the order of the Court could be construed to direct him to prevent the assembling of the Legislature returned by the Wharton not by the Lynch board.

By Mr. Trumbull—If parties had attempted to take possession of either chamber by force, or organize the Legislature in another part of the building, would have interfered.

By Mr. Trumbull—If members returned by the Wharton board attempted to organize the Legislature, would you have interfered?

Mr. Packard, after considering some time—That is a difficult question to answer.

Mr. Carpenter said he thought it very unfair to press the witness that way.

Mr. Trumbull and the witness exhibited a disposition to magnify everything.

Mr. Packard denied such intention, and said he wanted to state the exact facts.

After a little discussion between Messrs. Morton, Trumbull, and Carpenter, as to the manner of conducting the investigation, Mr. Trumbull continued the examination.

Q.—Would you have allowed members returned by the Wharton board to have organized?

Mr. Carpenter objected to the question.

Mr. Packard said he had no objection to telling what he did, but did not wish to be asked what he would have done under circumstances that did not arise.

Mr. Morton directed the room cleared. Before the order was executed, the witness said, in answer to Mr. Hill, that the Judge gave no special instructions concerning the course he should pursue when in possession of the Institute.

When the doors were opened, Mr. Morton announced that the committee had decided that the witness could testify to anything that occurred, but could not be asked what he would have done in contingencies that did not arise.

Witness did not know that any one returned by the Wharton board was stopped; his deputies had no authority to stop them if they came singly.

Mr. Trumbull—Had they any authority to stop them if they came in pairs, or in any other way peaceably?

Mr. Packard—I am under the same difficulty in regard to that question as I was before I left the room.

THE AFFIDAVITS.

Witness had four forms of affidavits printed instead of three. They did not state that the parties presenting them were deprived of registration or voting on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Ray if he would admit the fact.

Mr. Ray admitted, finally, that it was true, but wished that if upon examination of the evidence it should be found otherwise, the admission might be withdrawn.

Witness knows Judge Prescott; is not willing to swear to his writing; the affidavits produced by Wolfley purport to be from Plaquemine and to be signed by William M. Prescott, United States Commissioner.

Mr. Ray admitted that the affidavits were all filed the same day.

Mr. Packard testified he sent a telegram attributed to him in the President's Message on Louisiana affairs. Thought it possible he may have sent some not mentioned. Sent one in relation to the Campbell delegation. Don't remember to have sent others; don't remember having received any not mentioned, but may have.

Mr. Packard was directed to furnish copies of all telegrams which passed between himself and any official at Washington, in any way relating to the election or canvass.

By Mr. Hill—Believes the quiet prevailing in Louisiana is, in some respect, attributable to this investigation, and that there might have been a conflict if this investigation had not been instituted.

THE SENATORSHIP.

By Gov. Warmoth—If the United States had left the two Governments to fight out the battle, McEnery would have triumphed, because he has the more disturbing element. Most of the white tax-payers would prefer to pay taxes to that Government. Most of the officers commissioned by Kellogg feel kindly toward the McEnery government, but since the decision of the courts and recognition of the Executive, they recognize the equality of the Kellogg government; understood the supervisors appointed deputy marshals, but they had no authority. Norton was the candidate of witness, Kellogg of Casey for the United States Senate; can't give a reason why he was preferred to the other Republicans; he never took a prominent part in politics.

Mr. Morton asked the object of these questions.

Gov. Warmoth said he would prove that Durell issued the orders affecting the election, upon an agreement that Norton should be sent to the Senate.

Marshal Packard continued: Billings supported Norton, and witness supported him because he thought he would make as good a senator as any other Republican, and because Billings, whom he wanted to be senator, declined in his favor. Believes Durell was not actuated by any such consideration—that he acted upon law and evidence only. Billings had made a very strong fight for the gubernatorial nomination, and when defeated submitted gracefully, and supported Kellogg. Witness felt very kindly toward him and was glad to support Norton at his request. So far as he knew, Billings commenced to support Kellogg immediately after his nomination. Don't recollect that he signed a petition to the President requesting the removal of witness, Casey, and others, because of the manner in which they had interfered in the convention. Possibly he did leave the State immediately after the nomination, and did not return until after the election.

RECORDS PRODUCED.

Gov. Warmoth put in evidence an injunction issued by the Eighth District Court, restricting the Lynch Board, together with a complete record of the case; also, records from the same court in the matter of Warmoth *vs.* Longstreet, Armstead, et al. *vs.* Longstreet et al., Warmoth *vs.* Pinchback, and of Graham *vs.* Clinton, in all of which injunctions have been issued and now stand as the judgment of the court, and have never been appealed.

J. R. Beckwell, United States Attorney for the District of Louisiana, was sworn and examined at great length relative to the proceedings before the courts in Louisiana in regard to the election and the practice of said courts. He thought the order directing the Marshal to take possession of the State-house was issued on Durell's own motion. On the evening when the order was issued, he went to Durell's room at his urgent request, when Durell told him that he had satisfactory evidence that Mechanics' Institute would be garrisoned on the next day by a force which would render it impossible to enforce any orders therein, and that therefore he meant to issue an order directing the Marshal to take possession of the building with a posse of troops. Durell showed the order, and witness changed its phraseology slightly. Durell did not give the sources of his information. Witness prepared the Antoine and Kellogg bills. Had no consultation with any United States official in relation to either before they were drawn. Gave the Marshal no instructions under the orders issued.

Mr. Fellows was recalled and examined further concerning court proceedings. Mr. Fellows thought there was no dispute, that Mr. Elmore was legally elected. He was entitled to his seat whenever he should present the proper credentials. Mr. Dibble was a candidate for re-election at the time when he issued the injunctions. No returns had been made by any board.

Mr. Warmoth asked, among other questions, whether the Supreme Court had not recognized Mr. Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court, by punishing him for contempt and sustaining the appeal from his decision.

Mr. Fellows said these acts were done, but they did not recognize him as legally on the Bench.

At the conclusion of the examination of Mr. Fellows Mr. Morton adjourned the investigation until 10 o'clock to-morrow, saying it was expected the case would then be closed.

THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Severe Storm at Aspinwall—Great Damage to the Wharves and Shipping.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—The people of Panama were astonished to learn by telegraph on the morning of the 19th ult. that a strong norther had commenced at Aspinwall the night before accompanied by a sea so rough that several ships had been wrecked, moles carried away, and steamers had to put to sea to save themselves from destruction. The atmosphere in and around Panama, while all this was taking place on the other side of the summit, showed nothing unusual. It seems that until sunset of the 18th the day passed over quietly. The north wind then began to increase, but more so the waves, which by 11 P. M. threatened destruction to all property within their reach. The storm, particularly of the sea, came on so sudden that the steamships and sailing vessels that lined the wharves were taken by surprise. The Royal Mail steamer Tasmanian managed to get up steam and go out to sea. The French steamer Desirade held out at her anchorage, with her engines turning ahead and two anchors down. The West India and Panama Steamship Company's steamer Bolivar succeeded in saving herself in a similar way. But no such chance was left for the sailing vessels in the harbor at the time. There were no buoys or anything else to haul out to, so the wharves to which they were made fast, have suffered the consequences.

The three-masted schooner Royal Arch, of Boston, with coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was driven stern first through the company's mole at which she was laying. The bark Orient, of Boston, went at the French wharf, and wrecked it, as well as herself. The schooner C. H. Kelly, of Boston, broke adrift, and went ashore: but may possibly be gotten off. The Halifax schooner J. W. Halls fell foul of the French steamer, and suffered some damage. Other sailing vessels were saved, principally by the active exertions of the Panama Railroad people.

The damage done to the Pacific Mail wharf, with the whale-oil and other produce on it, cannot be less than $300,000. One-half of the French wharf was carried away, with two car-loads of indigo that were on it. The Liverpool Company's wharf suffered much from a bark which was lying alongside of it when the storm commenced. It may safely be asserted that there is not a sound wharf to-day in Aspinwall. Three small coasting schooners sunk at their moorings. Very fortunately, the Henry Chauncey kept outside, and thus escaped the storm in the harbor. The brig Gilmore Meredith became a total wreck on the reef. A boat from the shore, trying to reach her, was upset, and two Aspinwall men were drowned.

An epidemic fever of a malarious type, called by the people *tabion*, from its resemblance to a similar fever which prevailed last year on the Atlantic coast, continues to prevail in Panama. Its continuance is due to atmospheric causes and terrestrial emanations. Although not contagious, the authorities of Guayaquil have declared that all vessels from the Isthmus shall be subject to quarantine, an uncalled-for measure, which will entail a great deal of inconvenience to commerce and passengers.

Mr. Hamilton, Her British Majesty's Minister to Quito, is now in Panama on his way to Ecuador, and will, of course, be detained here.

Nothing has been heard from Capt. Selfridge and the Darien Expedition, since the Tuscarora left this port for that part of the Isthmus.

From the interior of the Republic, up to the 13th of January, there is no news of any great importance. The State of Cauca continues tranquil, and members for Congress were assembling at Bogota.

By an arrangement entered into between the Colombian Government and Mr. O'Leary, the Commissioner of the foreign bondholders, the amount of the national debt has been reduced from $24,000,000 to $10,080,000, and the interest payable annually from $750,000 to $450,000.

The Bolivar Railroad yielded in the month of October last $2,515 80 of profits, proceeding from 27,053 packages of exports, and 22,800 of imports, by eleven steamers and eight schooners.

Earthquake in Salvador, Central America—Destruction of San Vicente—The Kansas.

PANAMA, Feb. 1.—Papers from Guatemala to the 8th of January report that the Provisional President, Garcia Granada, had sent his resignation to the Assembly, which refused to accept it. The country was quiet.

The town of San Vicente, Salvador, has been destroyed by an earthquake. The houses being chiefly of adobe, are easily shaken to pieces. No lives are reported lost.

Mr. Corbett, the British Minister in Honduras, has asked of the Government the reasons why the payment of the debt to its English creditors has been ordered to be suspended.

On the 6th of January last, Mr. C. N. Riotte, the American Minister to Nicaragua, took his leave of President Quadra, on the eve of his departure for California, to join his family there. He intends to solicit his retirement from the Legation.

The Kansas, with the surveying expedition, arrived safe, and work was commenced on the 30th of December last, to verify last years' surveys. The weather is favorable.

The railroad in Costa Rica continues to progress favorably. The first locomotive arrived at San Jose on the 29th of December last, and excited much enthusiasm among the people. Telegraph stations are being extended throughout the Republic.

The Sale of Street Dirt.

Commissioner Barr, Treasurer of the Board of Police, reports that since Dec 27, 1872, he has received from R. W. Adams, $1,961 70; from T. & J. D. Cummings, $571; and from Joseph W. Duryee, $1,000 for street-dirt sold to them by the Street-cleaning Bureau, for filling-in purposes, and from John B. Greene, $68 90 for rags sold. All these sums have been paid over to the Controller, as required by law.

The Emigration Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their annual meeting yesterday. The annual report to the Legislature was received, and ordered to be transmitted to that body. A memorial to Congress was also read, and will be presented at once. A report from the Ward's Island Committee, upon the question of furnishing better accommodations for reading and writing to the emigrants on Ward's Island, was referred back to the committee for further consideration. The tone of the report handed in was decidedly against giving the emigrants further privileges, the Warden having written strongly against such a measure. After the transaction of the usual routine business, the meeting adjourned.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Additional Reports from the Inspectors of the Building Department.

The following additional buildings have been reported as needing means of escape in case of fire:

Greenwich-street, Nos. 128, 130, and 132, stores; Albany-street, stores, Nos. 7 and 9; Washington-street, stores, Nos. 139 and 141; Cedar-street, stores, Nos. 133, 139, 120, 137, 151, 124, and dwelling No. 122; Park-street, factory, Nos. 56, 58, and 60; and Worth-street, factory, No. 152.

Inspectors Hyde and McMillan make the following report of the condition of the schools alluded to therein:

Grammar-school No. 25—Location, Nos. 326 to 332 Fifth-street; four stories, 70 feet high, of brick, 100 by 96; truss tin roof; ventilation by flue and good; light good; boys' water-closet of wood; heated by steam, direct radiation; two boilers 12 by 3.6; apparatus and boilers in good condition. Exit—Front stairs of wood, 5 feet 2 inches wide to all floors; two stone flights, 3 feet wide, inclosed, to primary; two flights stone, 3 feet wide, inclosed, to all floors. All these are in front. In the rear there are two flights, wood, 3 feet wide, to primary, and two stone flights, 3 feet wide, inclosed, to all floors. The rear wooden stairs from primary department turn when near bottom, and a window located at said turn, being unprotected, is dangerous. Recommend substitution of slate in boys' water-closet, and that a strong wire guard or iron bars be placed across the window referred to. General condition excellent and means of egress ample.

Primary School No. 26—Location No. 636 East Twelfth-street; three-story brick, 50 feet high, 75 by 100, truss tin roof; walls in good condition; ventilation by window; wooden water-closets; heated by twenty-three coal and wood stoves, properly protected; exit, front stairs wood, 4 feet wide to all floors; outside stairs wood; primary to yard, two stone flights, 3 feet 6 inches wide, inclosed from play-ground to all floors; two wooden flights, 3 feet 6 inches wide, from second story; gallery to rear of play-ground; class-room doors open inwardly; attendance 600; means of exit good. Recommend class-room doors be made to slide back, and substitution of slate in boys' water-closet.

Primary School No. 22—Location north-east corner of First-avenue and Ninth-street; three-story brick, 45 feet high, 42 by 100; flat tin roof; walls in good condition; ceilings of rear rooms second floor dangerous; ventilation good, by window; wooden water-closets; heated by wood stoves; portion of pipe not secure; exit, front stairs wood, 4 feet wide, to all floors; two flights side stairs, wood, 3 feet wide, from second floor to yard; two flights centre stairs, wood, 3 feet wide, from second-floor gallery to playground; two flights, stone, 3 feet, inclosed, to all floors; class-room doors open inwardly; attendance, 630; escape ample. Recommend repairs to ceilings, securing stove-pipes, class-room doors to open outwardly, and substitution of slate in boys' water-closet.

Grammar School No. 15—Location No. 728 Fifth-street; four-story brick, 60 feet high, 90 by 100; truss tin roof, walls in good condition; ceilings out of repair, and in many places dangerous; ventilation poor and inadequate; wooden water-closets, and in bad order; heated by forty wood stoves, properly protected; attendance, primary, 1,050; grammar, 1,100; total, 2,150; exit, front stairs, wood, 4 feet wide to all floors; two flights outside, wooden stairs, covered from primary department to yard; two flights stone, inclosed, 3 feet wide, to all floors; one flight stone, 3 feet wide, inclosed, from primary department to yard; two flights wood, 3 feet wide, from primary gallery to play-ground. There is not sufficient exit at present from third to fourth floor, and the passage-way from yard to street being narrow and unsuitable, would render the dismissal of scholars in case of fire or panic difficult. Recommend—The building of an additional stairway to the upper stories, and an additional passage from yard to street on each side; substitution of slate in boys' water-closet, and improvement in ventilation throughout; also, proper repairs to ceilings.

Primary School No. 28—Location No. 322 East Twentieth-street; four-story brick, 50 by 90; truss tin roof; walls in good condition; ventilation by window; light good; wooden water-closets; heated by hot-air furnaces; smoke-pipes too near wood-work; gas escapes from furnace into class-rooms; attendance, 600; general condition good; exit, front stairs, wood, winding, 4 feet wide, to all floors; one flight, wood, second to fourth floors; two flights outside, wood, from second floor to yard; one wooden flight on rear, 3 feet wide, to all floors. Recommend removal of wood-work from around smoke-pipes and flues, and necessary repairs to furnaces to prevent escape of gas, and substitution of slate in boys' water-closet.

Primary School No. 29.—Location, Nos. 431 to 439 East Nineteenth-street; two-story brick, 40 by 100, with 20-foot wings; truss tin roof; walls in good condition; ventilation by window, good; wooden water-closets; heated by wood stoves, properly shielded; exit, front stairs, wood, 4 feet wide, to second floor; two flights, stone, play-ground to second floor; two flights, wood, rear of play-ground to second floor; class-room doors open inwardly; attendance, 600; general condition, good; exit ample; recommend arrangement of class-room doors to open outwardly, and substitution of slate in boys' water-closet. Building in a very clean condition, well lighted, ample stairways, a large yard opening into street on both sides, and in marked contrast with many of the primary schools in the City.

The Scannell Trial—Five Additional Jurors Obtained.

The trial of John Scannell for the murder of Thomas Donohoe, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady. The effort to obtain a jury was resumed, and in addition to the two impaneled on the previous day, five more jurors were selected. The prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Phelps, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. W. A. Beach, Charles S. Spencer, P. Mitchell, and W. F. Howe.

James C. Wells, of No. 237 West Thirty-eighth-street, was the first juror called. He was examined, and, having satisfied the Court and jury as to his competency, was sworn in as the third juror.

Jacob Schoenberger and Nelson R. Tucker were rejected.

Samuel Shottuck and Beune Speyer were excused on the challenge as to favor.

David Wile, dry-goods salesman, No. 48 Walker-street, had formed an opinion, but not of such a character as would influence his judgment. He was accepted as the fourth juror.

John J. Bragg, fruit-dealer, No. 92 Desbrosses-street, was found to be a competent juror, and was accepted.

Allen B. Terry, clerk, No. 364 West Twenty-second-street, was also accepted.

Alexander Pollock was excused for having formed an opinion that would prejudice his judgment.

Augustus A. Weed, Lewis Jacob, Robert H. Waldron, Monmouth H. Chambers, Benjamin F. Hardman, and George W. Thorne were excused.

Theodore E. Studley was examined and found satisfactory to the prosecution and defense. He was accepted as the seventh juror.

John Faber, John R. Moorewood, William L. Sonntag, William G. Lamb, Edward F. Smith, Havilah M. Smith, Jacob Lowenfels, William J. Stewart, Francis J. Adams, Walter Shay, Anton Sieson, Thomas B. Moore, James McDonald, Benjamin Nathan, Henry F. Kilburn, James M. Bottum, Sigmund A. Gutmann, Charles L. Knight, and Chandler Smith were sworn, and rejected for various reasons.

The court then adjourned.

The Shanty Murder—The Inquest—Morgan Held for Trial.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of Catherine Morgan, aged forty-five years, who was murdered by her husband, Josiah Morgan, aged twenty years, in a shanty which they occupied at Fiftieth-street and Broadway, on the night of the 31st of January last. Jane Bracket, the only witness to the murder, was examined, and gave the statement which has already been published in THE TIMES. She told how Morgan and his wife had been drinking, and how the former, quarreling with the murdered woman, finally knocked her down and brained her with a water-pail. The jury promptly rendered a verdict against Morgan, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Rewarding the Detective Police.

The Board of Police yesterday permitted Detectives Tully and Dilks, of the Central Office, to receive $850 from J. Bloodgood & Co., of No. 22 William-street, as a reward for the arrest of William Murray, their absconded cashier, and the recovery of $5,000, a portion of the money stolen from them. Detectives Elder and Macdougal also obtained permission to receive $450, as a reward for the recovery of bonds stolen three years ago from Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., brokers, of Broad-street. A deduction of ten per cent. was made from each of these sums, according to the rules of the Police Department, to be applied to the Police Life Insurance Fund, from which pensions are paid.

Fire in Williamsburg—Loss $9,000.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises, corner of North Tenth and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, E. D., occupied by Wm. H. Childs for manufacturing mica composition roofing material. The building was simply a large shed, and was owned by Mr. Childs. There was a large quantity of very inflammable stuff on hand, with which the fire almost instantly communicated from the cauldrons of tar and furnace where it had its origin. The loss is estimated at $9,000, mainly on stock and machinery, which is covered by insurance.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, presented a memorial of Allan Rutherford, J. J. Hasler, and other citizens of New-York, claiming recognition as the originators of the first organized movement to raise volunteers to aid in suppressing the rebellion. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH SPANISH AMERICA.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans in favor of reciprocal trade with Spanish America, and ocean postal service between New-Orleans and Spanish America.

BILLS PASSED.

The bill to continue the Southern Claims Commission was passed.

The Senate then took up the calendar, and the following bills were passed:

Authorizing the Secretary of War to have a monument erected at Salisbury, N. C., to the Union soldiers who died there in prison.

To confer on the Superintendent of the United States Military Academy power to convene general courts-martial.

To provide for the better care and protection of subsistence supplies.

For the relief of S. P. Jocelyn.

Providing for the payment of certain property taken for the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mahone, Arizona.

To establish the Custom-house value of the English sovereign, or pound sterling, and to fix the par of exchange.

For the relief of E. C. Boudinot.

Granting the right of way over public lands to the Denver, Georgetown, and Utah Railroad Company of Colorado.

Granting the right of way to the Denver South Park and Pacific Railroad Company of Colorado.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, entered a motion to reconsider the votes by which these two railroad bills had passed.

Permitting Lieut. T. B. M. Mason, of the navy, to accept a decoration from the Emperor of Brazil.

For the relief of Edmund Jussen.

Granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Davis, of Philadelphia.

Granting a pension to Martin Zeeb.

The bill for removing political disabilities of certain citizens of Georgia and other States.

To confirm certain entries of land.

To provide for the payment in gold of certain wages of seamen in foreign countries.

For the relief of Kitty Ann Smith.

For the relief of Henry E. James.

For the relief of Charity Lodge, I. O. of O. F., of Harper's Ferry.

For the relief of the heirs of Thomas Lawson.

An act amending the act of 1866 to prevent smuggling, and for other purposes.

To regulate the taking of testimony in certain cases.

To enable William T. Ludlow, of New-York, to apply for an extension of his patent for an improvement in refrigerators.

To provide for obtaining information of the condition of banks organized under State laws.

To remit the excise tax upon alcohol used by universities and colleges for scientific purposes.

For the relief of W. W. Elliott.

To authorize the President to appoint George Preble, of the navy, a Commodore.

To authorize the appointment of a Captain of Scouts.

For the relief of Emma E. Gardner.

For the relief of R. R. Embody.

Amending the act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States. It extends the time when the first annual expenditure on mining claims may be made until June 10, 1874.

For the relief of Charles H. Mallory & Co., of New York.

Prohibiting gift enterprises in the District of Columbia.

An act to inforce the stipulations of the Convention of 1866 with Venezuela.

Amending the Shipping Commissioners' act.

PRINTING THE DEBATES.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, from the Joint Committee on Printing, reported a joint resolution accepting the bid of Wm. J. Murtagh, of Washington, for reporting and publishing debates of Congress, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

At 5 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McClelland, of Pennsylvania, presented the following petition:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

The petition of the subscribers, citizens of the County of Beaver, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, respectfully showeth that about 185 Chinese laborers have been imported for a cutlery company located in the Borough of Beaver Falls, in said county, thereby causing the discharge from the works of the white American mechanic workmen; that 200 more Chinese, direct from China, are said to be engaged and on the way for the same cutlery and other works of the same company, to the exclusion from the works of our own people; that contracts have been made through one of their own race for long periods of servitude on their part at wages so low as to forbid competition by American workmen; that their habits are so debasing as to insure the demoralization and degradation of all Christian communities brought in contact with them; that their introduction into the United States in the manner it is done shows a manifest attempt to revive the institution of slavery, and that it is an act of bad faith toward the working-people of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, inasmuch as that the protection of thirty-five to fifty per cent. against the importation of foreign cutlery was enacted for the purpose of protecting the American laborer against cheap foreign labor. As a means, therefore, to be saved from such evils, and in behalf of our own working people, we ask your honorable bodies to pass a law prohibiting any further importation of Chinese laborers under contracts made in China, or that you will authorize the free importation from foreign countries of such articles or manufactures as are or may be produced in the United States by and through Chinese cheap labor, so contracted for, and your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates about $27,000,000.

Mr. Sawyer, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Monday next. The bill appropriates $5,507,400.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to negotiate with the Creek Indians for a cession of a portion of their reservation to the Seminoles and Sacs. Passed.

The House then took up and passed the Senate bill to pay to the heirs or legal representatives of George C. Bestar, of Peoria, Ill., $125,000 for extra work done and for losses sustained by delay in completing his contract for constructing an iron-clad steamer.

The House then took up the bill to authorize the building of the Montana and Wyoming Railroad, which was amended in some details and passed.

LETTER AND NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported a bill further to amend the Postal laws, making the letter postage, after the 1st of July next, two cents, &c. He moved to amend the provision which allows weekly newspapers to pass through the mails free of postage in the counties where they are printed and published, by striking out the words "actually and wholly," the object of the amendment being not to exclude from the provision those country weekly papers which have a portion of their editions printed in some of the large cities. The amendment was agreed to. He then proceeded to explain and advocate the bill, and to give statistics showing what the experience has been as to the reduction of postage rates in increasing the mass of correspondence by mail. As to the prepayment of newspaper postage, he made the following statement: The postage revenues last year were, on letters, $19,354,000; on newspapers and periodicals, $985,940; so the revenue for letters was twenty times as great as that for newspapers, while the newspaper mails were twenty times the weight and bulk of the letter mail. In 1870 there were in round numbers printed of daily papers in the year, 800,000,000 copies, or an average of 2,500,000 a day; of weekly papers, 600,000,000 copies, or an average of over 11,500,000 a week; of monthly periodicals, 100,000,000, or an average of over 8,333,000 a month. The lowest rate of postage on these publications was, at present, on dailies, $1 20 a year; on weeklies, 20 cents, and on monthlies, 12 cents. He thought it was not too much to say that ten per cent. of the dailies, and eighty per cent. of the weeklies and monthlies passed through the mails. If that were so, and if the postage had been collected on it, it should have yielded a revenue from the daily papers of $307,692; from the weekly papers of $1,846,153, and from the monthlies of $800,000, making a total of $2,953,845, while the actual receipts from these sources were only $985,940. It was therefore manifest that but a small part of the postage on that which constituted the great bulk of the weight of the mails, was ever received by the department. He thought that eventually Congress would require every man who uses the mails to pay for their use, but he admitted that there was now a feeling of deference to the country weekly Press to the extent of allowing their circulation free of postage in the county of publication. As to the effect of the proposed bill, it was his opinion, that while next year might show a slight deficiency in the postage received from letter-mail, within two years the present revenue would be caught up with and passed. As to the pre-payment of newspaper-postage, that was not to go into operation until the 1st of January next.

Mr. E. H. Roberts, of New-York, moved to amend by making the postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight fifteen cents per quarter.

After discussion the amendment was agreed to.

The amendments offered by Messrs. Garfield, of Ohio, and Hibbard, of New-Hampshire, in respect to magazine and newspaper manuscripts, were agreed to.

The bill was then passed and, as amended, reads as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That on and after the 1st day of July next on all mail matter which is wholly or partly in writing, except book, magazine, and newspaper manuscripts, and corrected proofs passing between authors and publishers, and excepting, also, correspondence or postal cards, on all printed matter which is so marked as to convey any other or further information than is conveyed by the original print, except the correction of mere typographical errors, on all matter which is sent in violation of law or the regulations of the department respecting inclosures, and on all matter to which no specific rate of postage is assigned, postage shall be charged at the rate of two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof; and this provision shall include all letters commonly known as drop or local letters, delivered through the post-offices or their carriers; and magazine manuscripts and newspaper manuscripts are hereby declared to belong to the third class of mailable matter.

SEC. 2. That from and after the 1st day of January next, under such regulations and in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe, the postage provided by law to be paid upon printed matter or mailable matter of the second class, shall in all cases be prepaid and collected at the offices respectively where such matter shall be mailed, and the postage on daily newspapers not exceeding four ounces each copy in weight shall be charged and collected at the rate of fifteen cents per quarter, provided that weekly newspapers, within the respective counties where the same are printed and published, and none other, may pass through the mails free of postage, as provided in the eighth clause of section 184 of the act to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes relating to the Post-office Department.

SEC. 3. That any person who shall take any letter, postal card or packet out of a post-office or branch post-office or from a letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office, or branch post-office, or in the custody of any letter or mail-carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall [illegible] thereof, [illegible] shall be [illegible] imprisonment at hard labor not [illegible], or both at the discretion of the Court.

A VOICE FROM A CELL.

The Speaker presented a petition from Joseph B. Stewart, the contumacious witness who is in custody, asking that his case be referred to the Judiciary Committee, inasmuch as there was a hostile feeling against him on the part of the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier. The petition was, however, referred to the last named committee.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 2:40, went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill, Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair.

Mr. Wood, of New-York, who had the floor to make some general remarks on the bill, yielded to his colleague, Mr. Roosevelt, who proceeded to make a personal explanation in answer to what he called a very gross, bitter, and malevolent attack made on him and his action by the Press of the District of Columbia, such attacks having been not only circulated by the Press but laid on the desks of members, and tending seriously to impair his influence in the House. He had expected to be blackguarded for his opposition to the Board of Public Works, and his expectation has not been disappointed. He accused the board of having doctored and falsified the reports, and of having outdone even the Tammany Ring in its schemes of plunder. It was now grabbing at the *Globe* printing and everything else, and intended to absorb nine-tenths of the property in the District.

Mr. Chipman, Delegate from the District, replied to Mr. Roosevelt. He denied all his allegations against the Board of Public Works, and taunted him with having had the audacity to hold his seat in the House, not by the votes of the people, but by the certificate of Tammany No. 1.

At the close of this personal discussion the House proceeded with the consideration of the bill, which appropriates $31,311,063.

A proposition to make an appropriation for soldiers' head-stones was made, debated, and defeated.

The committee rose, and the bill was reported and passed.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, and then, at 4:35 o'clock, the House took a recess until 7½ o'clock, the evening session to be for the business of the Committee on Claims.

THE SAWDUST SWINDLE.

Arrest of Two of the Gang—Indictment of James Hubbell by the Grand Jury.

Some weeks ago, as previously reported, James Hubbell, alias Hubbard, who is said by the police to be one of the chief promoters of "sawdust" swindling so prevalent in this City, was arrested at his office, No. 202 Broadway, with several of his clerks, by Capt. Irving, of the Detective Police, and all the paraphernalia for conducting the business was seized. The prisoners were taken before Justice Scott, sitting at the Tombs, who discharged them and reprimanded the officers in a very violent manner for making the arrests. Since that time Capt. Irving procured a number of affidavits against Hubbell, which were laid before District-Attorney Phelps and by that officer submitted to the Grand Jury, now in session, who promptly found a bill of indictment against Hubbell, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. This was intrusted to Detective Rielly for execution. Search was made for Hubbell, but without success until yesterday afternoon, when he was found at Adams Express Office, in the act of receiving a package which had been consigned to him. He was at once taken before District-Attorney Phelps, who admitted him to bail in $2,500 to await trial at the Court of General Sessions.

A communication was received by the Mayor, yesterday, from a reputable citizen of Corinth, Miss., inclosing one of the "sawdust" circulars which had been received by him, and with which that section of the country had been of late flooded. The circular purported to have been sent by Henry Jennings, of No. 74 Bleecker-street. Capt. Leary, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, was sent for, and the Mayor placed the document in his hands, with the request that every effort be made to arrest Jennings. Officers O'Rourke and Irving, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, were detailed by the Captain to work up the case. They proceeded to No. 74 Bleecker-street, and inquired for Jennings; but were informed that he was out. A messenger was dispatched for him, however, and in a few moments a well-dressed and intelligent-looking man appeared, and was introduced as Mr. Jennings. Before proceeding to business, Jennings proposed a walk down Broadway, and during the stroll Officer O'Rourke, who represented himself as a countryman, was informed by Jennings that he would be furnished with $100 in first-class counterfeit money for $10, and larger amounts at a still greater reduction. After the details of the bargain had been all arranged, the officers revealed their true character, and placed Jennings under arrest, and took him to the police-station at the City Hall. He gave his name as Samuel Parker, but from papers found in his possession his real name was found to be Henry H. Meauger, and that he is a guest at the Grand Central Hotel. In his possession were also found $419 75 and a gold watch and chain. He was locked up for the night, and will be taken to the District-Attorney to-day.

The Rapid-Transit Question—Letter from Peter Cooper.

The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Peter Cooper to Senator Tremann, on the rapid-transit question:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

DEAR NEPHEW: I inclose you a copy of a letter sent to Mr. Ogden in relation to a rapid-transit railroad through our island, and you will perceive that I propose to use an endless chain of long, light, eight-wheel cars, touching each other through the whole distance, to be drawn by a wire rope, propelled by stationary power placed at both ends of the line, in a somewhat similar manner to the one you saw propelling my boats in the East River, when I carried Dewitt Clinton and a number of other persons in a boat two miles in eleven minutes. The plan of moving cars with an endless wire rope, with a stationary power, will be found the cheapest, safest, and the most practicable means of moving a vast number of persons with perfect safety at any required speed both ways at the same time. This plan can be carried out and maintained in operation with less than half the cost of any of the plans that I have seen. The most expeditious and the cheapest way to accomplish the object will be to purchase the lots or a right of way of sufficient width through all the buildings on the second stories of all the houses, bounded 100 feet east of Third-avenue. It will be found that the walls and the foundations of the houses will be amply sufficient for such a train of cars. This plan will furnish a lighted and covered way almost entirely free from sparks, noise, smoke and dust, with every convenience for getting safely in and out of the cars. I believe that this plan is altogether better than to place it in any of the streets or avenues.

Please make such use of this letter as you may find best to promote the public interest.

To show my confidence in the plan, I will take $10,000 in the stock if satisfactory parties will undertake the work. Very truly yours,

PETER COOPER.

In a letter to Mr. Wm. B. Ogden, on the same subject, Mr. Cooper says:

The power that propelled my boats was water pumped from the river into a reservoir twelve feet square and three feet deep. This water was let on a water-wheel of nine feet in diameter, having a crochet-wheel on its shaft, similar to hoisting-wheels in stores. Around this crochet-wheel I passed an endless chain, made of wire one-eighth of an inch in diameter, supported by posts planted in the water 260 feet apart, having two wheels on each post, with deep grooved surfaces to carry the chain, and allow it to move with the smallest amount of power.

By reflecting on the experiment I made more than fifty years ago, I am now satisfied that rapid transit can be accomplished almost without noise, sparks, smoke or dust, and that at any required speed, without frightening horses by the rapid running of the cars.

The Queens County Election Contest.

The Assembly Committee on Privileges and Elections yesterday continued, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the hearing of testimony in the contested election case of T. W. Coggswell (Republican) against J. M. Oakley (Democrat), the sitting member, for the representation of the Second Assembly District of Queens County, Long Island. The allegation charges fraud in the registry and irregularity and secrecy in the manner of receiving the ballots, especially in the Second Ward of Long Island City, where 451 names were registered, Oakley receiving 356 votes, and Coggswell only 19. The registry is claimed to be in excess of the voting population, and to contain the names of several deceased persons. Twenty-three witnesses were before the committee yesterday; sixteen swore to having voted for Coggswell; two to not voting at all, and one to neither registering or voting, although the names of the last-mentioned three appear on the returns as having voted. The examination of witnesses will be resumed at 11 A. M. today, and the committee will return to Albany this evening.

Death of a Boy from the Blow of a Stone.

Frank Nied, a German lad, eleven years old, residing at No. 158 Rivington-street, on the afternoon of the 23d of January last, went out walking with his young brother. In Ninth-street, near Tompkins-square, a fight was going on between two rival gangs of young ruffians, known as the Eleventh and Twelfth street gangs. They were firing stones, and one of the missiles struck young Nied on the head. He was taken to his residence, where inflammation of the brain set in, and he died yesterday morning. An inquest was held, and the jury, after a short deliberation, found that young Nied came to his death by being struck on the head with a stone thrown by some unknown boy, and added to their verdict the following appropriate suggestion: "And we take occasion to call the attention of the authorities to the reprehensible and prevalent practice of boys throwing missiles and stones in the streets, and recommend hereafter that the police arrest and punish all such offenders."

A Sad Case—An Innocent Man Dies in Prison.

John Harold, an Englishman, thirty-four years of age, was committed to the Tombs two weeks ago on a charge of embezzling money from his employer, a Church-street merchant. At the time of his arrest, Harold was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady, and his apprehension by the police acted so severely on her health that she is now in a critical condition. When committed to the Tombs, Harold was suffering from alcoholism. Despite the constant attendance of the prison physician, delirium set in, and Harold died at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. An hour and a half after, an unconditional order from the Court came for Harold's release, it having been learned that he was wholly guiltless. When the court officer came with the release paper, he found that Harold had been discharged by a higher court, and that the unfortunate man had fallen a victim to the law.

THE DONNELLAN MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of John Doris at Jersey City.

The trial of John Doris for the murder of Thomas Donnellan at the saloon of Patrick Roche on Nov. 14, was yesterday resumed before Judge Bedle in the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer. Dr. Buck, County Physician, testified to having made a post-mortem examination of the body. Death had been caused by a bullet wound.

John Newman testified to having seen Donnellan strike at Doris, but did not know whether he struck him or not. Davis fired almost instantly; deceased called out that he had been shot, and witness ran for a clergyman.

Michael Donahue testified to the scene in the saloon, but his evidence did not vary materially from that given by previous witnesses.

James N. Davis, Justice of the Peace, testified that he had taken Donnellan's ante-mortem deposition. When he asked deceased if he could identify the man who had shot him, he tried to raise himself on his arm; then, pointing to Doris, who stood at the foot of the bed, he said, "That is the man who shot me." I asked him if he was sure, and he answered, "Yes, I am sure."

For the defense, Mr. Cloke called James Kelly, Peter Curran, and Bernard Starrs, who testified that they had known Doris for several years, and that he had always borne a good character.

John Doris, the prisoner, was then sworn in his own defense. He testified that he closed the saloon in which he was employed at 11½ o'clock on the night of the shooting. He had in his possession a four-barreled Sharpe's pistol, belonging to the saloon. [He was shown the weapon and identified it.] Carried the pistol because he considered the locality in which he worked dangerous. Left the saloon with Dougherty, and was almost home, when a man ran out of Steuben-street and pushed him, at the same time asking what he was doing there with an old frieze coat. Witness pushed him back, when he walked out between two wagons. Heard Dougherty tell him not to pick up any stones. The man then came back and said to witness, "I didn't intend any harm to you." Witness said, "All right." We shook hands and went into Roach's to take a drink. Witness then described the scene that occurred in the saloon, giving much the same evidence as Roach and Dougherty gave. When Donnellan struck him he fired, but could not say what made him do it. He thought when he was struck that he was about to get a beating. Knew the character of the place was bad, and that a former barkeeper of Roach's had his head broken with a slung-shot, and witness supposed he would receive the same treatment. Witness described the position of the parties in the saloon with great minuteness.

On cross-examination witness told where he had previously been employed, and admitted having been in the hospital, the cause being the excessive use of liquor. When asked as to whether he heard McMahon tell Donnellan to keep still, he said he only knew that McMahon did speak to him. Could not hear what was said. In reply to the Court, witness said he had been drinking that night.

This closed the case and the Court adjourned for the day.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

Destruction of a Kindling-Wood Factory—Loss $25,000—Insured for Only $2,000.

Yesterday afternoon a fire took place in the large coal elevator and kindling-wood factory, owned and occupied by C. D. Willett, and situated on the block bounded by Bond, Degraw, and Douglass streets, and Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn. The elevator building was about 150 feet long by 75 feet wide. At the rear end was situated the kindling-wood department, and the engine and boiler. The fire was first discovered burning through the second floor, over the boiler, and close by the smoke-stack. The flames spread with much rapidity, and so intense was the heat that the engineer, although but a few yards distant from the boiler, could not reach it to open the safety-valve. The consequence of this was that the boiler became very hot, and the steam got up to sixty pounds, creating serious apprehensions of an explosion. To avert a calamity that might result from this cause, Mr. Galpin, the engineer, risked his life to reach the boiler, while several streams of water played on and around him, and having relieved the safety-valve, got out again blackened and with his hands severely blistered. There was a group of small frame dwellings situated in the block, toward Bond-street, which was for a while in imminent danger of destruction. The rigging of the schooner C. & C. Brooks was on fire at one time, and several other vessels lying in Gowanus Canal were seriously threatened. There was in the elevator building about 1,000 or 1,500 tons of coal, some 400 tons of which was cannel coal, worth about $17 per ton. The fire was confined to the elevator and kindling-wood building, which was totally destroyed. Loss on building, $15,000; stock, $1,000; machinery, $9,000. Mr. Willett was insured for only $2,000 on the machinery and buildings, in the Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company of New-York.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Feb. 12: 110, 4, 65½, 87, 200, 109, 108, 327, City of Rochester vs. Hart: motion granted and order filed herewith.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—772, The People ex rel. Stemmler vs. McGuire; 1005, Schuyler, Executor, et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1200, Monheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2095, Whiting, Jr., Administrator, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 514½, Jones vs. Schreyer; 662, Osgood et al. vs. McCarthy; 663, Osgood et al. vs. Lacy; 808, Barber vs. Wall; 348, Jacobs vs. Corn Exchange Insurance Company; 804½, Cole vs. [illegible] et al.; 354, Odell vs. Mallory; 900, Alburton, Assignee, vs. Smith et al.; 954, Watson vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.; 1180, The East Alabama and Cincinnati Railroad Company vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; 1182, Harbeck vs. Butterick.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers—5, The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed; 31, The People, &c., of State of New-York, vs. Ingersoll, impleaded. Issues of Law and Fact—215, Beige vs. Muller; 216, Crolius vs. American Bible Society; 220, American Bible Society vs. Stark et al; 218, Reeder vs. Schreider; 219, Pinto vs. O'Callaghan; 220, Lee vs. Glass et al.; 221, Corson vs. Mundy et al.; 222, Spaulding et al. vs. Farley; 223, Smith vs. Provost; 224, Daily et al. vs. Hascall; 225, Samelson vs. McLaughlin; 226, The Tredvar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver Railroad Company; 227, Darby vs. Derby; 228, Hull vs. Donnington; 229, Smith vs. Ogden, Jr.; 231, Schmid vs. Jacoby et al.; 232, Congdon vs. Chase et al.; 233, Foley vs. Eagan et al.; 234, Sussex, Jr., vs. Cushing; 235, Lookup vs. Collins et al.; 236, Greenleaf vs. Greenleaf; 237, McMillan vs. Williams; 239, Lea et al. vs. Stewart et al.; 240, Lea et al. vs. Wolff et al.; 241, Worth vs. Lapaugh et al.; 242, Phelps et al. vs. Coleman et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Davis, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—37, In the matter of Robert H. Hume; 40, In the matter of Robert H. Hume; 64, Guidet vs. The Board of Apportionment, &c.; 102, Adams vs. Lanigan et al.; 108, Johnson vs. Kansas Pacific Railroad Company; 111, Cushman et al. vs. Burndell; 161, Livermore vs. Bainbridge; 174, Dickie vs. Dickie; 185, In re Robert Downey; 201, Semwith vs. Semwith; 202, In the matter, &c., of Folsom; 212, of Miller; 213, of Astor; 214, of Dugro; 215, of Astor; 216, of Fitzpatrick; 217, of Cushman; 218, of Astor; 219, of Smith; 220, of Rollings; 223, of Vertue; 229, of Curran; 230, of Leggett; 231, of Elder; 232, of McKenney; 233, of Amerman; 234, of Thurman; 235, of De Forest et al.; 236, of McAdam; 237, of De Forest; 238, of Amerman; 239, of Hope; 240, of Amerman; 241, of Curran; 242, of Amerman; 243, of Lubeck; 244, of Annan et al.; 245, of Henry; 246, of Amerman; 247, of Hope; 248, of Menken; 249, of Hope; 250, of Ball; 251, of Raymond; 254, Stuart vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; 257, Bennett vs. Soper; 258, Bennett vs. Genery; 261, Martine vs. Loewenstein; 286, McKee vs. Joyse; 291, Bible vs. Birckling et al.; 283, Koebler vs. McGovern; 290, The People, &c., McCabe vs. Green, &c.; 298, McCoon vs. Spratt et al.; 299, McKee vs. Joyce. Call 300, Walsh vs. Clews.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1899, Burnett vs. Shaw; 1753, Repplier vs. Baxter; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch; 2235, Ham vs. Mason et al.; 1983, The Manchester Land Company vs. Macdonald; 1859, Stover vs. Porter; 1941, Frye vs. De Castro; 1961, May vs. Schuyler; 1825, Jackson vs. Wood; 1923, Estes vs. Burns; —, Keek vs. Werder; 151, Ladd vs. Arkell; 237, Jordan vs. The New-Haven Steam-boat Company; 1963, Delberd vs. Humboldt Fire Insurance Company; 1965, Disbrow vs. Simons.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2020, Lane vs. Salter; 1512, Dewes et al. vs. Heilpern et al.; 1596, King vs. Wese; 1572, Daily vs. Reddy; 1940, Lehman vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 1606, Allen, Administrator, vs. Ward; 1268, Bailey vs. Griswold et al.; 1691, Deen vs. De Witt; 726, Beach vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1398, McDonald vs. The Bartlett Reversible Sewing-machine Company; 1374, Stuhr vs. Boylan; 370, McGrath vs. Bell; 2340, Goodrich vs. Sweeney; 390, Hall vs. Baldwin et al.; 1360, Virtue vs. Walsh.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 21, Brown et al. vs. Moran; 52, Seabury vs. Hirsch; 53, Bleakie vs. Lawrence; 60, Craftsman's Life Assurance Company vs. Hope Mutual Life Insurance Company; 62, Clark vs. Clark, Administratrix.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—50, Baldwin vs. Newberry; 1769, Panama Railroad Company vs. Thompson; 299, Read, Executor, vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1255, Shields vs. Leaky; 1617, Caylus vs. Beebe; 2921, Rathman vs. Rathman; 1294, Hadden vs. Shepter; 1807, Sturn, Assignee, vs. The Shoe and Leather Dealers' Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Boston; 2103, McLean vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1808, Sturn, Assignee, vs. The Commerce Insurance Company of Albany; 1809, Sturn, Assignee, vs. The Albany City Insurance Company; 1810, Sturn, Assignee, vs. Globe Fire Insurance Company; 1811, Sturn, Assignee, vs. Norwich Fire Insurance Company; 1812, Sturn vs. Merchants' Insurance Company; 1813, Barker vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 1816, Sturn vs. The Ballet Fire Insurance Company; 1868, Sturn vs. The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; 1817, Perry vs. Bliss; 1825, Austin vs. Ingraham, Jr.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1832, Birdsall vs. Cantell; 1329, Kentner vs. Kreemer; 2054, Eagleson vs. McGowan; 1416, Frank vs. Louis; 1294, Spiro vs. Ehrhart; 1418, Germania Bank of New-York vs. Parkman; 1419, Same vs. Same; 1422, Tinker vs. Cantell; 1424, Taylor vs. Laimbeer; 1425, May vs. Mayer; 1423, Bell vs. Walker; 1430, Jecks vs. Conway; 1432, Nichols vs. Van Nostrand; 1434, Feild vs. Cain; 1436, Genet vs. Harrison.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—Burton vs. Herman; 1425, Vander Roest vs. Rourk; 1080, Knyinbuke vs. Kinkel; 1407, Solomons vs. Smith; 2078, Ehrling vs. Bockart; 735, Garrison vs. [illegible] Fire Insurance Company; 1277, Taylor vs. Lindsley; 1437, Barton vs. Herman; 1108, Romer vs. Healy; 1327, Jones vs. Chase; 1351, Reinheimer vs. Herman; 1738, Daily vs. Miller; 1432, Adams vs. Dreyfuss; 1481, Bee vs. Fry; 1485, Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company vs. Miller.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—3371, Bailey vs. Pashley; 937, Sedarick vs. Farley; 1744, Shine vs. The Long Island Railroad Company; 1730, Croppy vs. Hutton; 1765, Goodheart vs. Halshe; 1703, Eisenbach vs. Reinhardt; 784, Sonneborn vs. Bock; 1767, Frank vs. Gallagher; 1769, Reilley vs. Cady; 1712, Webers vs. [illegible]; 1773, O'Reilly vs. Merkel; 1715, Monaghan vs. Lewis; 1732, Dowd vs. Halpin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Joseph Armstrong, burglary; Daniel O'Donovan, James Hyland, John Doyle, James Duffy, Thomas Steinagel, Wm. Hennessy, felonious assault and battery; Max Loewenthal, receiving stolen goods; George E. Howell, false pretenses; Angeline Schuhardt, bigamy; Henry Fairchild, bigamy; Peter Sweeney, Henry Silverstone, John Walker, Ellen Nyman, Jane Nyman, Robert Pollock, Jas. Smith, [illegible] Freidenand, Henry Freidenand, grand larceny; John Haines, John Russell, larceny from the person; Michael Hyland, Michael Fitzgerald, John Kilroe.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Patrick McKeon, robbery; Belle Doperis, Alfred Moody, burglary; Patrick Ward, John Noonan, Nestor Wasserman, George H. Farrell, Daniel Lucy, William Gibson, felonious assault and battery; Henry Mott, Mary Dalton, Henry Coming, Thomas Walsh, grand larceny; Sander Harris, receiving stolen goods; Dennis Mahony, petit larceny; John Hopkins, concealed weapons; Charles Walsh, Thomas Jordan, William Hall, assault and battery.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Barnard, J.—Nos. 6, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 44, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 58.

CITY COURT—Held by Thompson, J.—Nos. 1, 147, 186, 196, 139, 145, 214 to 222 inclusive, 224 to 238 inclusive.

COURT OF SESSIONS—Held by Moore, J.—People vs. Celeste Carhart, keeping a disorderly house; Charles A. Edwards, false pretenses; Elizabeth Lewis, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 11.

By Judge Davis.

Naismith vs. Naismith.—See memorandum.

Herman vs. Strelitz.—motion to vacate attachment granted, with $10 costs.

Kruse vs. Kling et al.; bail reduced to $1,000 for each of said defendants, Kling and Spendel, and motion denied as to other.

Alker vs. Cowen; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing, &c.

Wolff et al. vs. American and Mexican Railroad and Telegraph Company; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing same.

Dalton vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; approval refused.

Geschaidt vs. Kuhne et al.; memorandum for counsel.

Seaman vs. Schuyler; motion denied with $10 costs of opposing.

Parkin vs. Bruce; judgment ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 11.

By Judge Freedman.

Dusenberry vs. Hoyt; upon presentation of an engrossed copy, as required by Rule 12 of this court, the case will be marked settled and ordered on file.

Friedman vs. Dewes; motion granted upon payment of a term fee of $10, the witness fees paid by defendant during the February term, and $10 costs of this motion.

Hinman vs. Mack; motion granted and action referred.

Callenberger vs. Schwartz; order granted.

By Chief Justice Barbour.

Bradley vs. The Narragansett Steamship Company; order sustaining demurrer.

By Judge Curtis.

Strong vs. The Third-avenue Railroad Company; counsel should furnish a copy of the original and proposed amendments on resettlement of case.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 11.

By Judge Robinson.

Rodda vs. Kreling; motion granted, $10 costs to set off against judgment.

Fearing vs. Irwin; costs as on trial issue at law on and after notice of trials to be allowed; also, two trials.

Montgomery vs. Geis et al.; order denied.

COURT OF APPEALS.

DECISIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11.—The following decisions have been rendered by the Court of Appeals:

Judgments affirmed with costs—Cushman vs. Hatfield, Davis vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, McMahon vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Farley vs. McConnell, Griswold vs. Griswold, Tinney vs. Boston and Albany Railroad Company, Pearsall vs. Pearsall, Lewis vs. Palmer, Hill vs. Priestley, Abbe vs. Allen.

Orders affirmed with costs—The People ex rel. Tuttle vs. Canal Appraisers of the State of New-York, Same vs. Same, People ex rel. Brown vs. Green, Controller, &c., Davis vs. Roberts.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on report of referee affirmed with costs—Johnson vs. Underhill.

Order granting new trial reversed, and judgment on verdict affirmed with costs—Marinis vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.

Order of General Term reversed, and order of Special Term affirmed without costs to either party—Duffy vs. Donovan.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted—Isham vs. Davison.

Appeal dismissed with costs—Banks vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Flour—Demand light and holders firm. Wheat fair demand and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 22, cash; $1 21½@$1 24 March; $1 24½ April; No. 3 Spring, $1 [illegible]; Rejected, [illegible]. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, [illegible] cash; [illegible] March; 31¾c. April; Rejected, [illegible]. Oats steady; No. 2 at 26¾c.; Rejected, [illegible]. Rye [illegible] unchanged; No. 2 at [illegible]. Barley steady; No. 2 Fall, 71½c.@72c.; No. 3 at [illegible]. Provisions very strong. Pork higher at $12 [illegible]. Lard in fair demand and higher at [illegible] $7 40 March. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, [illegible]; Short Rib Middles, [illegible]; Long Clear, [illegible] loose, [illegible] higher packed. Bacon—Shoulders offered at 5¾c.; Clear Rib at 7¾c.; Clear Sides at 7¾c. Dressed Hogs in fair demand and firm at [illegible] for heavy and light. Whisky in good demand at 87½c.; held at 88c. at the close. Receipts, 6,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, 14,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, 4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—Flour in fair demand and firm at unchanged prices. Wheat firmer; sales of No. 3 Spring at $1 22; Soft Red, $1 87; No. 3 Fall, $1 [illegible]. Corn firmer at 31c.@31½c. for No. 2 Mixed on East Side, on track; 33c. in elevator. Oats dull and unchanged at 30c. for No. 2, in elevator. Barley firm for best grades, at 90c.@91 for choice Iowa Spring; 95c. for choice. Rye unchanged at 73c.@75c. for No. 2, at East Side, in elevator. Whisky firm at 89c.@89½c. Pork quiet; small lots irregular at [illegible]. Dry-salted Meats quiet at 4¼c. for Shoulders, [illegible] 6¾c., seller April; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]. Hams in pickle quiet at 9½c. for 15 lbs. average, [illegible] half of March. Bacon—Only a small order trade. Lard quiet at 7¾c., spot. Cattle firmer at [illegible] for common to choice Cows and Heifers; [illegible] for common to choice Texans; $4 50@$6 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7@8; Amber, $8 50@$9 25; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat lower for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; sales of 1,300 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 [illegible]; Chicago No. 2 Spring held at $1 [illegible]; Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 65; White Canada, $1 [illegible]. Corn steady; sales of 1,200 bushels [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] at 53c.; 5,000 bushels on the track at 52c. Oats higher; sales in small lots of Iowa, in store at 42½c.; held at 43c. Barley firm; Canada, 85c.@91; No. 2 Western, 80c.; two-rowed State, 73c.@80c.; four-rowed State, 90c. Rye nominal at 85c. Barley-malt quiet; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; Prime Canada, $1 10@$1 25. Other articles unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 74½, spot; $1 76½, seller March; $1 [illegible]; No. 1 Red, $1 77; No. 2 do., $1 71. Corn steady at 39½c. for High Mixed, spot; 39½c., seller April; 42c., seller May; Low Mixed, 39c., cash; 41c., March; 43c., seller May; White, 40c. Oats—seller April; 42½c., seller May; White, 40c. Oats—No. 2 held at 34½c. Dressed Hogs sold at $5 [illegible]. Clover-seed sold at $5 30. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, and 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain unchanged. Provisions in good demand and steady. Pork sold at $13 [illegible]. Bacon sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@13c.; Plain, [illegible]. Bulk Meats sold at 4½c.@4¾c. for Shoulders; 6½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 6¾c.@6¾c. for Clear Sides; Hams, [illegible], loose; [illegible] higher for round lots, packed. Lard sold at 8c.@8¼c. for tcs. choice Leaf; 9c.@9¼c. for kegs; 7¾c. for Steam; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky in fair demand and firm at 86c.@86c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm. Corn dull; sales in car lots at 60c. Barley steady. Bay Quinte, $1 10. Corn-meal—$1 30 for bolted; $1 25 for unbolted, ¶ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $25 ¶ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 78c.; to Boston, 73c.; to New-York, 63c.; to Albany, 64c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Petroleum dull; Crude, 14½c.; Refined, 19c.@19½c. Seeds unchanged. Flour weak; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 [illegible]; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, [illegible]. Wheat very dull; Red, $1 85@$1 90; White, $2@$2 10. Corn dull; Yellow, 59c.; White, 58c. Rye 86c. Oats quiet and steady; White, 46c.@50c.; Mixed, 45c.@47c. Barley—Western, 90c.@$1. Whisky, 90c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled at $1 21 for No. 1; $1 22¾ for No. 2. Oats in fair demand and lower at 25c. for No. 2. Corn dull and declining at 29c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye dull and nominal at 70c. for No. 1. Barley steady at 75c. for No. 2 Fall. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 11.—Spirits Turpentine steady at 65c. Rosin quiet at $2 for Low No. 2; $4 50@$5 for Extra Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 25 for Hard; $3 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar quiet at $2 90.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 70 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 62@$1 65 for No. 2. Corn steady at 45c.@46c. Oats 37c.@40c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum dull at 17c. for car lots; 18c. for trade lots.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 11.

100 Western Union	[illegible]	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Rock Island	113¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Lake Shore	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	1100 Union Pacific	34½
1100 Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100 Bos., H. & Erie	9¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jos.	[illegible]
100 Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 St. Paul	53⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..115⅜	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '65..115⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	1,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67..115⅝
[illegible]	10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. b.c..113⅞

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, old	700 Ohio & Miss...b. c. 47⅜
5,000 Missouri 6s	[illegible]
10,000 do..b. c.	[illegible]
1,000 Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S.	[illegible]
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	300 Erie R...b. c.
6,000 Erie R. 1st M...102	[illegible]
3,000 Pac. 7s, Gu'd by State of Mo.	[illegible]
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	[illegible]
5,000 Union Pac. 1st	[illegible]
2,000 Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.	[illegible]
2,000 Ill. Cen. B.	[illegible]
4,000 Tol. & Wab. 2ds	[illegible]
3,000 Chi. & N. W. Con.	800 Harlem R...b. c.
5,000 C. R. I. & P.	400 Union Pac...b. c.
1,000 Gt. West. 2d	[illegible]
1,000 N. J. Cen. 1st	[illegible]
10,000 Bur., C. R. & M. 1st	[illegible]
1,000 Col. C. & I. C. 1st	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..b. c.
2,000 [illegible]	[illegible]
1,000 C., C., Cin. & I. 1st	[illegible]
70 Hanover Bank...105	22 C., C., Cin. & I.
20 Continental Bank	100 do...bet. call
20 Park Bank...150	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c. 113
100 Ger. Amer. Bank...102	[illegible]
100 American Coal	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c.
100 do...bet. call	100 B., H. & E...b. c.
200 Md. Coal Co...b. c.	[illegible]
300 Consol. Coal	100 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd.
[illegible]	100 Chi. & Alton
100 New Cen. C...b. c.	100 Chi., Bur. & Quin.
[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo...b. c.
20 Del. & Hud. Canal	[illegible]
300 Quick. M. Co...b. c.	100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf.
300 West. U. Tel...b. c.	100 Pac. of Mo...b. c.
[illegible]	100 L. S. & M. S...b. c.
100 New-Jersey Cen.	[illegible]
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	200 Del., Lack. & W...101¼
[illegible]	100 Morris & Essex
[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.
300 U. States Express	[illegible]
100 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 104¼	[illegible]

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100 Cons. Coal	100 Lake Shore
300 West. Union	[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	[illegible]
100 Union Pacific	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 Ft. Wayne
[illegible]	100 Del. L. & West.
12 N. West. Pref.	100 B., H. & E.
100 Erie Railway	100 Ohio & Miss.
[illegible]	100 Atlantic & P. Pf.
[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo.
[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C.
100 Rock Island	[illegible]
100 St. Paul	[illegible]
100 St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mil. & St. P.	100 C. & N. W. Pf...b. c.
2,000 Cen. Pac. G. B.	100 C., C., C. & I...b. c.
7,000 Un. Pacific	1800 L. S. & M. S...b. c. 97
16,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
24 Fourth Nat. Bank 111	[illegible]
100 W. U. Tel...b. c.	[illegible]
100 N. Y. C. Coal Co...b. c.	[illegible]
10 Adams Express	[illegible]
30 United States Ex.	[illegible]
100 Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail...bet. c.	500 C. & R. I...b. c.
600 Erie Railroad	100 Mil. & St. Paul
[illegible]	50 Del. Lac. & W. R. R. 101⅛
[illegible]	100 Boston, H. & Erie R. R...b. c. 9⅛
[illegible]	100 St. L. & I. M.
[illegible]	100 Ohio & M...b. c. 47⅜
[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C...b. c.
12 Erie R. Pf...b. c.	[illegible]
700 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 104⅛	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 At. & P. Pf...b. c.
100 Un. Pac...b. c.	[illegible]
100 Pacific Railroad	[illegible]
600 Chi. & P. Guar.	[illegible]

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

21,000 Un. Pac. Inc.	100 Adams Express
[illegible]	100 Lake Shore
100 West. Un. Tel.	[illegible]
[illegible]	100 North-western
[illegible]	100 N. W. Pf.
[illegible]	100 Rock Island
[illegible]	100 Pittsburg
[illegible]	100 St. Paul
100 Consol. Coal	100 St. Paul Pf.
100 New Cent. Coal	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	500 Ohio & Miss.
400 N. Y. C. & Hud.	200 Tol. & Wab.
[illegible]	100 Boston, H. & E.
[illegible]	100 Han. & St. Jo.
[illegible]	100 C., C. & I. C.
400 Harlem Railroad 121	100 Pacific R. of Mo.
[illegible]	500 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.
100 Erie Railr'd...s3. 65⅜	[illegible]

500	do.	33⅜	1100 do. 21¼
300 Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

We are enabled to state that the subscriptions to the New 5 ₱ cent. Loan amount to over $100,000,000. The Anglo-American Syndicate have placed this sum in Cash, (Gold,) at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for the redemption of a corresponding amount of United States 5-20s, to be called in for redemption on the 1st of June—three months from the date of the forthcoming official notice of March 1. This is wholly independent of subscriptions to be settled by exchange of other United States 5-20s than the designated class and numbers.

The Money market continued hard to-day, and although further loans of Exchange on London were made by the Brokers, (and other larger negotiations in the same way are said to be on foot,) the Stock speculation gave way in the Afternoon, and the closing quotations below are, with few exceptions, lower than on Monday night, and some of them not the very lowest made on actual sales.

The rates paid for Money were 7 ₱ cent., Gold or Currency Interest, as the borrower and lender could agree, and in many instances a small bonus was paid for its use until to-morrow.

In the Gold Room the quotation of yesterday, 114@113⅞ ₱ cent., was fairly supported; but the speculation is not spirited, owing to the ease in Bills on London, 60 days, at 109½ @109⅝ ₱ cent.

The Public Funds and some of the Railroad Bonds were exceptions to the prevailing weakness at the Stock Exchange, and we hear that the regular mercantile demand for Money is not so urgent as from the Stock Brokers.

The break on the speculative Shares this Afternoon was most marked on the Atlantic and Pacific Stock recently brought forward at 29½, and sold up to 38½ ₱ cent. The Stock sold down to 30½, and subsequently recovered to 32 ₱ cent. Union Pacific and Western Telegraph (and Erie late in the day) were very weak, and New-York Central, Wabash, Ohios, &c., were off from yesterday, and, indeed, the whole list, including Lake Shore, which ran up in the morning to 97@97½, left off heavy.

Intimations were current in the Afternoon that one or two wealthy operators, who have been going short on the rumors of the failure of the Syndicate circulated on Saturday and Monday, are about to resort to a "lock-up" of Greenbacks to depress the market. This, however, may be a mere threat to dishearten Stock Exchange borrowers.

Closing Quotations—Feb. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	113⅝	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	116⅝	116⅝
American Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson	104⅛	103⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113	113
North-west Common	82⅝	88
Pacific Mail	74⅛	73⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅛	74⅝
St. Paul Common	53⅝	52⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅛	46⅝
Western Union Telegraph	88⅛	87⅝
Erie	66⅛	65⅝
Union Pacific	34⅛	33⅝
Lake Shore	96⅝	96⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	43	42⅝
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	72⅝
North-west Preferred	91	91⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	50	49
Atlantic and Pacific	36⅛	32⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

Gold receipts	$749,829 50
Gold payments	1,322,155 74
Gold balance	37,372,300 12
Currency receipts	200,922 51
Currency payments	570,329 40
Currency balance	24,673,376 53
Customs	618,000 00

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118⅛	5-20 reg., '67	114⅜
5-20 reg., '62	115⅜	5-20 coup., '67	116⅜
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜	5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115⅜	5-20 coup., '68	116⅜
5-20 coup., '64	115⅜	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	115⅜	10-40 coup.	114⅜
5-20 coup., '65	115⅜	5s coup., '81	113⅜
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅜	6s currency	115⅜

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¼	Chi. & N. W. ex. bds.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91¼	Chi. & N. W. 1st	97
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	87	Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	101¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87	Han. & St. Jos. Con.	93½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	95½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100	T. & W. 1st, St. L. div.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '67-'76	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d	80
Erie 1st, Extended	101	T. & W. equip. bds.	85
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100½	T. & W. cons. conv.	88
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½	Gt. West. 1st, '88	94
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97	Gt. West. 2d, '93	89½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	97	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	90
B. R. 7s, Con. G. bds.	95	Gal. & Chi. ext.	100
Long Dock Bonds	95½	Gal. & Chi. 2d	97½
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	93	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	101¼
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	104	Mor. & Es. 1st	104¼
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Mor. & Es. 2d	95½
Harlem 1st 7s	101¼	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	103
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.	93	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Mich. So. 7s, 2d	96	N. J. So. 1st 7s	73
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7s	103	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	106
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d pct. e. b.	101½
Clev. & Tol. new bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	101½
Clev., P. & A. o. bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	98
Clev., P. & A. n. bds.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	84
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds.	96	Chi. & Alt. 1st	104
Buf. & Erie new bds.	97	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	95
Lake Shore div. bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93½
L. S. con. coup. bds.	100	Ohio & Miss. con.	92½
L. S. con. reg. bds.	98	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	87½
P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	95½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	90
Cen. Pac. gold bds.	104¼	Peninsula 1st con.	90
Cen. Pac. S. A. bds.	112	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	94
West. Pac. bds.	93¼	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10 P. D.	93
Un. Pac. 1st bds.	87½	M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	92
Un. Pac. L. Gt. 7s	76½	M. & St. P. 1st, I. & M. D.	86
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	73¼	M. & St. P. 2d, I. & M. D.	84
H. Cen. 7s, '75	104	Jol. & Chi. 1st	101
Bell. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s	95	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	91½
Alt. & T. H. 1st	100	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	74½
Alt. & T. H. 2d, Inc.	62½	Bos., H. & E. 1st 7s	42½
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Bos., H. & E. guar.	55
Chi. & N. W. int. bds.	97½	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	80
Chi. & N. W. con. bds.	87½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96½	....
City 6s, new	100⅜	100½
Camden and Amboy	122	....
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	114	114¼
Lehigh Valley	60⅜	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	27	about
Northern Central	40	....
Lehigh Navigation	37⅜	38
Lehigh Gold Loan	91½	91⅝

At a meeting of the Erie Directors to-day they declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three and a Half ₱ cent.* on the Preferred Stock of the Company, $8,536,000 in amount. They also declared a Dividend of *One and Three-quarters ₱ cent.* on the Common Stock, $78,000,000 in amount, out of the net business of the past year, which came under control of the present management in April last.

The gross earnings of year		$18,694,096
The working expenses	$13,129,866	
Interest on debt	1,814,944	
Rental of leased lines, &c.	1,222,712—	16,067,711
Net results for the year		$2,626,385
Less July Preferred dividend		298,792
Leaving a surplus of		$1,727,593
Of which now divided, as above		1,663,760

The negotiation of the New 7 ₱ Cent. Convertible (Gold) Loan for $10,000,000 was successfully concluded in London to-day, the applications for the Loan being, it is stated, largely in excess of the sum offered. The division of the net profits of last year to both classes of stockholders was probably made a condition to this prompt action of the London friends of the Road.

The Lake Shore Road earned in the first week of February, $[illegible], against same week last year, $[illegible]; increase, $67,600.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $5,257,750.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

No. 20 WALL-ST., Feb. 12.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company now has in full operation, with regular daily trains, 321 miles of road. A distance of nearly 200 miles more is constructed. The Minnesota section, immediately on its completion, entered upon a satisfactory business, including local traffic and the large carrying trade of the North-western British Settlements and the Hudson's Bay Company. The recently-completed section of sixty-five miles, on the Pacific Coast, at once commands a profitable business between Puget Sound and the Columbia River, heretofore done by coastwise steamers. On the opening of Spring, with more than 500 miles of Road in regular operation, the Company will control the extensive and productive trade of the Upper Missouri, much of Montana and the North-west. The earnings of the Road for 1873 will be large.

Arrangements for pushing construction vigorously the present year are progressing satisfactorily.

Of the nearly Ten Million acres of land accruing to the Company in connection with the portion of Road now virtually constructed, some Two Million acres of excellent average quality are in market, and their sale and settlement progressing. The average price thus far realized is $5 66 per acre—which is at the rate of more than $100,000 per mile of Road for the whole grant.

The Company has already begun the process of redeeming and canceling its First Mortgage Gold Bonds, as they are now being received at 1.10 in payment and exchange for the Company's lands.

With these accomplished results and most favorable prospects, the Company is now selling its First Mortgage 7.30 Bonds for the purpose of completing its line of road. We recommend them as a well secured and unusually profitable investment. They have the following elements of strength and safety: They are the obligation of a strong corporation; they are a First Mortgage on the Road, its right of way, telegraph line, Equipments and Franchises, and a first lien on its Net Earnings. In addition to this usually sufficient security, there is pledged for the payment of principal and interest a Land Grant of 12,800 acres per mile of road through the States, and 25,600 through the Territories. The rate of interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency. *Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner.*

All marketable securities are received in exchange on most favorable terms. For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.

☞ The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS, all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably pay off, in gold, $300,000,000 FIVE-TWENTIES, and a large amount of money thus released from investment must find its way into this class of securities.

The CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, (87 and accrued interest,) are very desirable.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000; they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par. Their present price to-day is 104¼@104⅜.

The WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price to-day is 93¾@94.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE EIGHT PER CENT. (Quarterly in terest,) First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-Western Railway of Indiana, offered for sale by Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., yield the largest income of any first-class Railway Security on the market.

☞ AARON G. CRANE,
No. 26 Pine-street, New-York.
Elizabeth City, N. J., and Union County, N. J., 7 per cent. bonds, payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, a specialty for ten years past; a small amount for sale, paying 8 per cent. on investment.

$15,000 ELIZABETH, N. J., WATER COMPANY first and only mortgage bonds for sale at 95 and interest. Interest payable May and November at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—Cotton—Demand slack; good Ordinary, 16c.; low Middling, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; net receipts, 12,721 bales; gross, 14,169 bales. The following is subject to correction: Exports, to Great Britain, 11,704 bales; to the Continent, 5,604 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; last evening, 6,000 bales; stock, 194,623 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¼c.@19⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 18¼c.@18⅜c.; Ordinary, 17c.@17⅛c.; [illegible] receipts, 1,363 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 41,123 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton weak; Ordinary, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 18c.; net receipts, 3,695 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,622 bales; coastwise, 1,793 bales; sales, 1,103 bales; stock, 72,244 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 2,332 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,045 bales; coastwise, 427 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 59,533 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 2,730 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 42 bales; sales, 917 bales; stock, 71,792 bales.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request and quite firm in price; sales, 3,429 bags, by the Glance, on private terms. Other kinds scarce and wanted; 6,000 mats Macassar, by the Rio de la Plata, sold on private terms. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been dull for early delivery, with prices of Ordinary, good do., strict good do., and Middling further reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb., on sales of 733 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 514 bales to spinners, 100 bales to shippers, and 174 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, a moderate movement has been reported at a partial advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb. Sales have been made of 12,400 bales, (of which 4,400 bales last evening, and 8,700 bales to-day,) basis Low Middling, with February contracts closing at 20¼c.; March, 20 5-16c.; April, 20¾c.; May, 21c.; June, 21⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 349 bales by rail. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 29,111 bales, and thus far this week 72,457 bales, against 66,640 bales same time the preceding week, and since Sept. 1, 2,441,225 bales, against 2,058,981 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas
Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	18
Good Ordinary	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛	19⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	19⅛	19 7-16	19 11-16	19¾
Low Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜
Middling	21	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Good Middling	23	23⅛	23⅜	23⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and heavy, prices showing a further partial reduction of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., on more urgent offerings, and a very tame inquiry from all sources. Sales have been reported of 6,500 bbls., all told, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 25@$7, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; inferior to very good extra State, $7 30@$7 75, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75; good to very fancy do., $7 75@$8 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $7 20@$7 60, chiefly at $7 35@$7 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 40@$7 80; fancy shipping Extra Western at $7 80@$8 25, ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

The dealings in Southern Flour have been very limited, with prices favoring buyers. Sales 620 bbls. at from $6 40@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice shipping; $8 80@$13@$12 25 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....California Flour nominally as before....Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 75@$6 30 for inferior to choice ₱ bbl. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request at $2 40@$3 65 for Yellow Western, chiefly at $3 50 from dock; $3 40@$3 50 for White do.; $3 40 for Jersey; $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 380 bbls., in lots....Bag-meal quiet at $1 15@$1 29 and Bolted do. at $1 35@$1 60....Oat-meal at $7 25@$[illegible] ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour dull within the range of from $3@$3 25 for State and Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—The market for foreign dried remains very quiet, with prices unchanged; sales of 200 bags Sicily Filberts, 100 cases Figs, 100 frails Dates, on private terms; 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 05; 100 cases Sardines, at 22c. for half boxes, and 20½c.@ 20¾c. for quarter boxes; 260 quarter boxes Layer Raisins at 60c.; 300 boxes loose Muscatel at $2 40@ $2 45; 80 cks. Turkey Prunes at 8c.; 100 bbls. Currants at 6½c.

GRAIN—Prime Spring Wheat has been held firmly, on limited offering, but has been quiet, buyers having been unwilling to pay asking prices. There has not been much call for the poorer grades of stock, and values have been somewhat irregular. Winter Wheat has attracted less attention, and has been quoted easier and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 19,000 bushels at $1 73 for good No. 1 Sheboygan Spring, afloat; with $1 70 bid, and $1 72 asked for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat; $1 55@$1 56 for No. 3 Spring, and $1 80¼ for rejected Spring, in lots; $1 85 for ordinary Red Western; $1 96 for fair Amber Western, in store; $1 98@$2 05 for White do. ....Corn has been offered more freely, especially Old Mixed Western, which has been quoted less firm, on a moderate call for supplies. New stock has attracted rather more attention and has been quoted about steady. The inquiry has been good at the revised figures for trade purposes as well as for shipment, with some demand on speculative account. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,000 bushels at 63½c.@64¼c. for old Mixed Western, in store, chiefly at 63½c.@64c., and closing with 63½c. bid and 64c. asked for; full boat-loads of prime; 66c.@66½c. for do., afloat; 65½c.@66c. for new Mixed Western; 65½c.@66½c. for new Yellow Southern and Western....Of Canada Peas, 1,000 bushels, in bulk, sold in bond at $1 05 ₱ bushel; market dull....Rye held firmly, but the high prices asked check dealings, and the market rules quite dull; quoted at from 90c.@ 95c. ₱ bushel....Barley quoted steady, on, however, a very slack demand for stock. Canada West, $1 @$1 25; State, 75c.@$1 10 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt firm and in fair request, especially the better grades. Sales have been reported of 12,000 bushels choice Canada at $1 47½....There has been a fairly active trade reported in Oats, with rather more firmness in values of prime samples. Sales have been reported of 85,000 bushels at 54c. for old Mixed Western, in store; 55c. for do. afloat; 54c.@51½c. for new Mixed do.; 52c.@53½c. for new Black do., and 55c.@57c. for White Western....Feed in somewhat better demand within the range of $23@$25, mostly at $24@$25 ₱ ton.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Resin at steady rates; sales, 1,150 bbls. Strained at $3 55; 100 bbls. good do. and No. 2 at $3 70, and 100 bbls. No. 1 at $4 37½, ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been in rather more request, with sales reported of 200 bbls. Wilmington at $3 62½, and 100 bbls. do. Rope on private terms....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted lower, on a restricted business; sales, 100 bbls. Merchantable at 68c., subsequently quoted at 67½c.; 150 bbls. Shipping at 69c., and 100 bbls. do., buyer February, at 70c., ₱ gallon.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in demand and steady; sales, 500 bbls. Northern at New-Bedford for manufacturing on private terms. Crude Sperm in more request within the present range; sales at New-Bedford of 1,090 bbls. for manufacturing on private terms. Linseed steady and moderately inquired for. Most other kinds inactive.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull at 9c....Of Refined, sales were reported of 3,900 bbls., early delivery, at 20c.; market steady....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted nominally at 19¼c.@19½c....Refined, in cases, 24½c.@27c.; sales reported of 13,000 cases on private terms....Naphtha quiet and unsettled....Creek quotations, $2 10@$2 20 on the roads, and $2 25@ $2 30 at Oil City.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been slow of sale for early delivery, yet held with comparative firmness. Small lots of new Mess were placed at $14 50, and 100 bbls. City Prime Mess at $15 25 ₱ bbl....For forward delivery the demand has been less active, with sales reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, March option, at $14 50; and 750 bbls. do., April, at $14 50 ₱ bbl....And for Chicago delivery, 450 bbls. Western Mess, March, on private terms, quoted at $12 50....Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with Western quoted somewhat firmer at from 5¾c.@6¼c., the latter an extreme for light pigs, and City about steady at 6c.@ 6¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been moderately active at essentially unchanged quotations; sales 190 boxes Bellies at 7¼c.@8¼c.; 130 boxes dry-salted Shoulders to arrive, on private terms; 600 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, at 6c.; 100 tcs. Pickled Hams, to arrive, at 10c. for 15 lb. averages; 3,000 P. cled Hams, in bulk, 15 lbs., at 10¼c.; 900 smoked shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7¼c.; 60,000 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, at 7¼c.@8¼c., and 200 boxes Dry Salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, at 4¼c. ₱ lb....There has been a less active movement noted in Bacon, which has been quoted less firm on more liberal offerings, especially of other than Short Rib. Sales have been reported of 40 boxes Short Rib at 7¼c.@7¼c.; 25 boxes Short Clear at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Long and Short Clear, March, at 7¼c.; 500 boxes Boston Fat Backs at 8¼c., free on board, at Boston. And for Chicago delivery, 2,600 boxes Cumberland, Short Rib, and Short Clear, early, at 6¼c., 6¼c., and 6¼c.@6¾c., respectively, and 250 boxes Cumberland, first half of March, at 6¼c. ₱ lb....Lard has been in less request for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers. Sales, 340 tcs. Western Steam, at 8¼c.@8¼c., chiefly at 8¼c.; 480 tcs. City at 8c.; 104 tcs. No. 1 Western at 7¼c.@ 7¼c.; 60 tcs. No. 1 City at 7¼c....For forward delivery there has been an active trade reported, but at easier rates on more liberal offerings of stock. Sales, 250 tcs. Western Steam, February option, at 8¼c.; 1,500 tcs. do. March, at 8 5-16c.@8¾c., closing at 8 5-16c.; 4,000 tcs. do. April, at 8½c.; 2,750 tcs. do., May, at 8¾c.; and 500 tcs. do.; June, at 8¾c. ₱ lb.... Refined Lard quiet with best City quoted at 8¾c. for February, and 9c. for March....Beef products have been quite dull within the previous range. We quote at from $9 50@$11 75 for New Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Tierce Beef quoted at $19@$22 50 for Prime Mess; $23@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$30 for Extra India Mess....Beef Hams, $30@$33 ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls....In the finer grades of Butter and Cheese there has been a fair movement noted at firm rates. Holders reserved in their offerings of supplies. Other qualities in rather light demand within the former range....Eggs dull and unsettled.

SEEDS—Clover has been more active within the previous range. Sales, 1,450 bags, in lots, at 9 11-16c. @10c., the latter rate for choice State. Flax and Timothy dull but about steady. Calcutta Linseed quiet and unchanged. We quote: Fair ordinary to choice Clover at 9⅜c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 15@$2 25; Timothy, $3 70@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 62½@ $2 65, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—A good demand prevails for Raw, particularly for refining stock, at firm rates, fair to good refining Cuba ranging from 8¾c.@9c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 to 13, at 9¼c.@9¾c. In addition to the comparatively liberal movements reported in our last, sales have been made of 1,467 hhds., 1,934 boxes, and 3,000 bags, including 705 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8¾c.@8⅞c.; 350 hhds. Centrifugal at 9¾c.; 242 hhds. do. at 9¾c.; 102 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.@8¾c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; 825 boxes Centrifugal at 9¾c.; 1,109 boxes Clayed and Derosne at 8¾c.@9¾c., chiefly Clayed at 9¾c., and 3,000 bags Sahia on private terms. Refined in moderate request and steady; Hard 12c.; A's, 10¾c.@11¼c.; and Yellows, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow quite firm and wanted for prompt delivery; sales 69,000 lbs. at 8¾c.@9c., the latter rate for choice, and 120 hhds. at Philadelphia at 8¾c. ₱ lb. Of Stearine, 250 tcs. sold at 8¾c., and 300 tcs., February option, on private terms. And of Grease, 82 tcs. at 7c.

TEAS—Have been more active within the previous range; sales, 3,000 half-chests Green, 2,000 half chests Japan, and 8,000 half-chests Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in light supply and firm, but quiet; sales, 130 hhds. at 8¼c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed-leaf has been in better demand at former figures; sales, 200 cases 1870, Sundries, 9c.@18c.; 400 cases 1871, Massachusetts Seed, 30c.@32c.; 100 cases 1871, Connecticut, 35c.@60c.; 150 cases 1871, Wisconsin, 9¾c. @[illegible]c.; 200 cases 1871, Pennsylvania, private terms. Of Havana, 200 bales sold at 93c.@$1 10, ₱ lb. Manufactured in demand and steady.

WHISKY—Has been decidedly more active, but quoted lower; sales, 750 bbls. at 93c.@93¼c., closing rather more steadily on the basis of 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There has been a very moderate movement noted in the way of berth freights, with rates quoted essentially as before; room in light supply. In the chartering line, the demand was good for vessels for the Petroleum and Naval Store, and moderate for the Grain trade, but the restricted offering of suitable tonnage impeded business. Several vessels to arrive were in negotiation at full rates. ....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 30s.; 21,000 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 5,000 bushels Corn at 8¼d. ₱ bushel....For London, by sail, 800 bbls. Sperm-oil, and 500 tons Oil-cake, in bags, on private terms; and, by steam, 3,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. Also, two British ships, 1,415 and 849 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard, and 200 boxes Bacon, at [illegible] ₱ ton; and 100 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a foreign bark, (to arrive,) with equal to about 4,600 quarters Grain, reported on the basis of [illegible], with option of Refined Petroleum at [illegible]; also two other vessels, (to arrive,) with Grain, and a number of vessels for Naval Stores, from Wilmington, rumored, without reliable particulars, and a British ship, 1,050 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, with 2,500 bbls. Naphtha, on private terms....For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 boxes Extract Logwood, on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 350 boxes Bacon at 52s. 6d., and returned, a German ship, with about 5,003 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by sail, 50 tcs. Lard at 50s.; and, by steam, 100 pks. do. at 55s. 6d....For Stettin, by sail, 200 tcs. Lard and 50 hhds. Tallow at 3s. 6d.; and the Sura Caroline, for Boston, via Hamburg, for general cargo....For the Baltic, a German bark, 482 tons, (to arrive) with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from New-York or Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with other vessels rumored without reliable details....For Marseilles, an American bark, 540 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 11.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 17 cars reported to arrive, were 367 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 2,618 head, or 154 cars, against 347 cars for the same time last week. The market was dull and slow, and the yards are well filled. Owners, in anticipation of a light run and higher prices at the close of the week, are holding stock ½c. above the views of buyers. The attendance was good, but there was not sufficient trade to make quotable prices. About 500 head were disposed of; sales of 87 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,203 to 1,265 lbs., at $6@$6 30; 36 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,187 lbs., at $4 75; 34 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,084 lbs., at $5; 37 head Michigan Steeters, ranging from 819 to 911 lbs., at $4; 41 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,008 to 1,024 lbs., at $4 87½@$4 50; 80 head Indiana Stockers, averaging 992 lbs., at $4; 38 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,016 lbs., at $3 65. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 5,000 head, against 5,400 head for the same time last week. The market has not yet opened, and the pens are full of Sheep left over from last week. Hogs—The receipts to-day were 2,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 9,000 head for the same time last week. The market was active at $4 90@$5 10, an advance of 20c. ₱ cwt. on last week's closing prices. Sales yesterday of 3,500 head Ohio and Indiana Hogs, ranging from 150 lbs. to 250 lbs., at $4 65@$4 90. Sales of 1,000 head Illinois Hogs this morning at $5 10.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Feb. 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 496 head; ordinary grades were dull, and sold at ½c. lower; medium grades were ¼c. off; dealers expected that prices would continue firm, but butchers were disinclined to buy; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; extra, $9 75@$10 25; first quality, $8 25@ $9 25; second, $6@$7 50; third, $5@$5 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,465 head; prices have declined; sales, in lots, at $2 25@$5 each; extra, $5 50@$7.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 11—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅛@92¼ for money, and 92⅜@92½ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛; New 5s, 93⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅜.

1¼ P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 93⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances, yesterday, was £385,000, and the amount withdrawn to-day was £200,000. Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; Erie Railway Shares, 52⅛.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—Rentes opened at 55f. 90c., and closed at 55f. 55c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 11—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 95⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9¼d., and from the same ports, December and January, at 9¼d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 12s.@12s. 2d. ₱ cental for average California White, and 12s. 6d.@13s. 3d. for Club do. Corn, 27s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 25,000 quarters, including 13,000 American.

4½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull, with a downward tendency. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Of the sales 7,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, January and February, at 9 11-16d., and from the same ports, December and January, at 9 11-16d.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 6,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American. Produce—Lard, 37s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening.—Bacon, 36s. ₱ cwt. for Short-rib Middles.
Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 65s. 6d.@65s. 9d. Linseed-oil, £33 5s@£33 10 ₱ ton.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
Office and Library Furniture.
NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Fine Cylinder Desks.

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR received Medal of Special Award at American Institute, 1872, over all competitors. Persons in want of a fine refrigerator for every purpose should call and examine its superior merits. It is manufactured in all sizes, and for all purposes, stationary and portable, and pronounced par excellence.
Office and Sales-room, 1,184 Broadway,
between 28th and 29th sts.
The Ice King Refrigerator Manuf'g Co.

WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND STUDY-table, with pedestal-drawers on each side, in good condition; answer by letter, stating where it can be seen, dimensions, condition, and price. Address TABLE, Box No. 5,033 Post-office.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARD BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY.
HAS A NEW IMPORTATION OF
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
FRENCH NIGHT-GOWN SETS,
FRENCH DOUBLE BANDS,
AND ALL TRIMMING USED FOR LADIES' UNDER-WEAR, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready; Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth models with each pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., STEAM MARBLE-works, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head stones, of superior workmanship, at very low prices.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. S. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

INSURANCE.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 157 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL..................$200,000
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.

The assessment on the Capital Stock of this Company, in consequence of losses by the Boston fire has been paid in cash. Policies issued against loss and damage by fire on favorable terms.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, President.
WM. PITT PALMER, Vice-President.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership under the firm name of
W. R. GOULD & CO.,
for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, and have taken offices at No. 70 Broadway, second story, with an entrance [illegible] No. 15 New-st.
WM. R. GOULD,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1873. WM. S. GOULD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—FEB. 11, A SEAL-SKIN GLOVE, LEFT hand. A liberal reward will be paid by returning it to No. 104 John-st., Room No. 23.

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

WATER-WORKS.

1873.

TO MACHINISTS.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
INDORSED PROPOSALS FOR
HIGH SERVICE PUMPING ENGINES,

Will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, City of St. Louis, north-west corner of 8th and Pine sts, until 12 o'clock noon, of

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

For constructing and building upon and within the foundation walls provided for them, TWO DOUBLE CYLINDER CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, coupled to one crank and fly-wheel.

The engines to be built of the form and dimensions as shown on the plans, and described in the contract and specifications. The large steam cylinders to be EIGHTY INCHES in diameter, and the small ones to be FIFTY INCHES in diameter.

The engines and all appurtenances to be complete and ready for use, by or before the 15th day of July, 1874.

A statement giving the weight of certain parts of the machine as calculated by the constructing engineer, will be furnished on application to this office.

The amount of security required will be FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and upon the award of the contract, this security may be increased to any amount less than the total amount of contract, if the Board so determine—and the adequacy and sufficiency of the securities offered will be determined by the Board of Water Commissioners.

N. B.—Bidders for this engine should strictly adhere to all the requirements set forth in the printed proposals attached to the form of contract and specifications. The drawings can be examined, and the form of contract and proposal, with specifications attached, can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, Room No. 6, corner of 8th and Pine sts., St. Louis, and also at the office of Mr. RUMPF, Constructing Engineer, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y.

Also, at the same time and place, proposals will be received from ENGINE-BUILDERS, who desire to submit their own designs for a pumping-machine capable of pumping twenty-four, (24) million United States gallons in twenty-four hours. Provided, however, that if the Board does not approve the design of the engine the bid shall not be considered; and, furthermore, that final decision on any proposal accompanied by the designs of the bidders, even if the price and general plan should be found acceptable by the Board, may be deferred until full drawings and specifications have been submitted to the Board for approval.

All proposals, based upon any designs other than the design submitted by the Board, must be accompanied by a certified check to the amount of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ($10,000) as security that the party making the bid will accept and sign the contract if awarded to him. (If the bid is accepted, contract will be drawn in accordance with proposal.) Said check is to be returned to each of the parties bidding, in the event of the contract not being awarded to him, and to the successful bidder, after the contract, with approved security, is duly signed.

All such proposals shall also state the time at which said engine will be completed.

The Board reserves to itself the right to reject all bids, should it deem it to the interest of the City of St. Louis to do so.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor and Ex-officio President.
ROBERT M. RENICK, Acting President.
HENRY FLAD,
WM. H. STONE,
} Board of Water Commissioners.

ASHTON P. JOHNSON, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR MAIL-BAG LABELS.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. the 1st day of March, 1873, for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered during one year from and after the 1st day of April, 1873, the whole number of such labels to be furnished being three hundred thousand or more, if more be ordered during that period, such labels are to be made of suitable hard wood, in oblong strips, each measuring six inches and a half long, one inch wide, and a half inch thick, and to have a circular hole through it three-eighths of an inch in diameter, at a point three-quarters of an inch from one end. Each is to have printed upon it, in suitably large letters, the name of such post-office and State, or of such railway post-office, or of such route agency, as shall be specified in schedules which will accompany each order, and also have printed upon it, in smaller letters, a direction for its return to some specified office. Samples of the printing suitable for such labels may be seen and examined in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General. They are to be delivered at this Department by the contractor at his own expense, in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Postmaster-General.

Every proposal must specify unconditionally the price for each label, fully equal in all respects to the sample furnished by the Department.

The accepted bidder will be required to enter into contract with a bond of five thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties, within ten days after the award.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied with a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, and a certificate signed by a Postmaster, in the following form:

GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for furnishing Printed Wooden Labels be accepted by the Postmaster-General, the bidder will, within ten days after such acceptance, enter into the required contract and bond, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish such labels in the quantities and upon the terms and conditions mentioned in the advertisement of the Postmaster-General, dated the 20th of January, 18.3.
Dated ——.

CERTIFICATE.

The undersigned, Postmaster at ——, State of ——, certifies, *under his oath of office*, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.
Dated ——.

Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Mail Bag Labels," and be addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

The proposals received will be opened, read, and verified the 1st day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Committee on Normal College, &c., at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until FRIDAY, the 14th day of February, 1873, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the College building, situated on 4th-av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Specifications and plans of the building may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

WILLIAM WOOD,
WILLIAM H. DURYEA,
BERNARD SMYTH,
MAGNUS GROSS,
NATHANIEL JARVIS, JR.,
} Committee on Normal College, &c.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1873.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE,
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 21, 1873.

PROPOSALS FOR ARTILLERY HORSES.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 20th day of February, 1873, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, in New-York City, with thirty-five (35)

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Said horses must be bays, sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, from six to eight years old, not less than 15½ hands high, and each horse to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds.

The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be received. The whole number must be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany all bids.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS,
Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11, 1873.

PROPOSALS TO PURCHASE AND remove the United States monitor KEOKUK, sunk inside the main channel, near the south end of Morris Island, Charleston Harbor, will be received at this office until noon, on the 13th day of March next. For full particulars, apply in person or by letter to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY TRANSPORTATION OFFICE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 15, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN TRIPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. WEDNESDAY, the [illegible] day of March, 1873, for the transportation of Military, Indian and Government supplies during the year beginning July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

These contracts embrace the movement of all Government supplies from New-Orleans to the Texas ports, their movements from points on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway to Forts Sill, [illegible] and Richardson, also from the Texas Central Railway to the same posts, transfer of supplies from the coast to San Antonio, and thence to the frontier posts to Fort Brown, and thence to Ringgold Barracks and Fort McIntosh.

Full information, form of proposals, contracts, &c., can be obtained from the Post Quartermaster at Forts Brown, [illegible], Austin, Texas; San Antonio, Texas; Forts Richardson, Texas, and Sill, Indian Territory; from the Quartermaster in New-Orleans, La.; New-York City, Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The usual condition in regard to Government bids will hold in this case.

By command of Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR.
S. B. HOLABIRD,
Deputy Quartermaster, Major-General United States Army, Chief Quartermaster.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1873.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INvited, and will be received at this office until 12 M. on the 15th day of March, 1873, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels of State Oats.
250 tons Timothy Hay.
60 tons hand-thrashed Straw.
5 tons Shorts.
10 tons Middlings.
All of the best quality.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.; to be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1873.

J. M. MARSHALL,
Lieutenant Fourth Artillery, Assistant Acting Quartermaster United States Army.

AUCTION SALES.

FINE ARTS.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, 17th and 18th February.

FINE OIL-PAINTINGS
SAVED FROM THE BOSTON FIRE,
Will be sold by auction
At SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.
By order of Messrs. WILLIAMS & EVERETT,
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART SALE OF HIGH-CLASS OIL-PAINTINGS.

The latest works of Meyer Von Bremen, Van Schendel, Carl Hubner, Baccalowics, Accard, [illegible], Gauzer, Thirion, Duranton, Chatran, Trayer, Seignac, Goudin, Keck-Keck, Preyer, Moermans, Della Hosca, Dobiac, Pecrus, Morean, Boessler, Sunderland, Simmons, Kuwasseg, Haag, and many others.

And of the American School:
Eastman Johnson, Bierstadt, W. T. Richards, Jas. M. Hart, E. L. Henry, Guy, Wm. Hart, [illegible], Tait, Doughty, Edward Moran, Whittredge, Colman, A. B. Durand, J. G. Brown, Cropsey, Cassilear, Sonntag, Mount, Van Elton, and others.

Forming one of the finest collections ever offered. This really superb collection, to which every picture is guaranteed, is now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction at the Art Gallery,

No. 60 Liberty-st.,
on
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Feb. 13 and 14,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF $15,000 WORTH OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE AT NO. 19 JOHN-ST., EVERY DAY AT 10½ A. M., TILL ALL IS SOLD. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

TO THE TRADE.—Closing-out sale of metal and other goods; also one safe, four desks, six show-cases, counters, shelves, &c., &c.

The fixtures will be positively offered at 12 M. on Wednesday.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises No. 154 Water-st., New-York,

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,

under the direction of George Ricardo, Assignee in Bankruptcy, will be sold for cash to the highest bidder, a large quantity of agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c., &c., consisting in part of forks, hoes, rakes, scythes, shovels, mills, presses, shears, saws, cutters, scrapers, sole pumps, plows, and numerous other articles [illegible] for the farm, the garden, and the lawn; seeds in great variety, one iron safe, office furniture, desks, stools, chairs, agricultural warehouse and other leases. Catalogues now ready and may be obtained at the store, No. 154 Water-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on Feb. 17, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, will sell at auction, by Muller, Wilkins & Co., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] Lake and Lake Superior Ship-canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship-canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 105 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each; and 30 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to

THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No 13 Nassau-st., New-York City.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Feb. 12, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, Valencia and Palermo Oranges, Malaga [illegible], landing on Pier No. 21 North River; also, Palermo Oranges and Lemons, ex Egypt, and landing on Pier No. — North River; also, 300 cases Valencia Oranges, ex Baltic.

BARGE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The first-class double-decked light draft North River barge ANNA, lying at the foot of [illegible], Gowanus, Brooklyn, will be sold at auction, at the office of Messrs. Mull, Banks & Co. No. [illegible] West-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock noon.

T. VAN VLIET, No. 11 Cliff-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AVERY, PERRE J., ET AL.—SUPREME Court—County of Kings.—CHARLES E. APPLEBY, plaintiff, against PERRE J. AVERY and [illegible] mira, his wife, Samuel Churchill, Arthur W. Austin and Paschal W. Turney, executors of the last will and testament of Samuel D. Bradford, deceased, [illegible] gil de Escoriaza, John O. Whitehouse, and Edward A. Pierce, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 110 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 9, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The amended complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City of Brooklyn, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the [illegible] day of January, 1873.

J. B. VARNUM, Plaintiff's Attorney.

f5-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—SUSAN R. GIBBS, plaintiff, against WILLIAM GIBBS, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York City, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. [illegible], 1873.

[illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 21st day of January, 1873.

F. ROCKWELL, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ja22-law6wW

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HASLETT MCKIM and JOHN A. MCKIM against THE SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO, ILL.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1873, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; or if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and forty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the [illegible] day of December, 1872, besides the costs of this action.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
NEW-YORK, January, 1873.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Alexander Clendinen is not authorized by me, to act or contract for me, or in my behalf in any manner, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by him.

WILLIAM W. THOMPSON,
No. 112 Front-st., New-York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN CATTLE HORNS AND HAIR TAILS.—The Butchers' Hide and Melting Association of the City of New-York are prepared to exhibit samples and receive bids at their office, foot of 44th-st. and East River, on MONDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for all the Cattle Horns and Hair Tails that may be received by them from Jan. 1, 1873, to Dec. 31, 1873, inclusive.

WANTED—TWO SEATS IN PLYMOUTH Church, Brooklyn, by gentleman and wife. Address P. R. W., Box No. 122 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE OWNER OF A VALUABLE [illegible] dock and business has been advised by his physician to quit business on account of poor health. Those having capital, and wishing to engage in a good paying business, will get all the particulars by addressing C., Williamsburg Post-office.

The New-York Times.
PUBLISHED DAILY.
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12, 1873.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK.—Mr. E. L. Davenport, Miss Kate Rogers.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALICE.—Mr. E. F. W. Davidge, Miss Clara Morris.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD.—Mr. M. Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—Mr. W. J. Florence, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Parkes.

BOWERY THEATRE.—CAPT. SPENCE and THE BEAR HUNTERS.—Mr. O. B. Collins.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—1,860 AND LOTOS.—Mr. E. W. Fiske, Mr. Lothergill, Mlle. Dazzi.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES.—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL.—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

ST. PETER'S HALL.—MAGIC and PRESTIDIGITATION by Prof. Harte.

The New-York Times.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, post paid, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, post paid, including the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $23; Thirty copies, per annum, $33; and One extra copy to each Club.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and when neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town patrons, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 14th-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at which the same charge will be made as at office of publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

☞ Notice to Correspondents.—Unless we require the writer's name and address in confidence, not as a guarantee of good faith, but as a necessary means of identification, we cannot undertake to return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve them.

The Erie directors have met, and have gone through the form of declaring a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on common stock. Most of the Erie directors are doubtless in ignorance of the real state of the company's affairs, and consequently they do not know that this dividend on common stock belongs of right to the preferred stock-holders, for dividends heretofore "passed." It is difficult to see how any of the directors are to derive much credit from such an operation as the present. Absurd people seem to be never tired of sinking their money in the great Erie chasm. Experience teaches them nothing, and if they like to be swindled, in defiance of warnings, it is their own look out. The affairs of the company do not justify the dividends now declared, and as for the statement that the ten million loan has been "negotiated" in London, it is a piece of fiction. How much of it has gone into the hands of ROTHSCHILDS & GOLDSCHMIDT?

It is evident, as will that Senator JAMES WOOD, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, should understand, once and for all, that his "constitutional objections" to the new Jury bill are pretty generally considered bosh. The people are in no humor to have their just expectation of justice upon TWEED and his gang trifled with. Least of all will they quietly submit to the outrage of having a man who once took the money of TWEED [illegible] way of a bill necessary to secure TWEED's conviction. Senator WOOD knows, as well as anybody else, that to vest in the Chief Justice the power to try challenges to jurors is to secure no reform, but that it is one absolutely demanded by the highest interests of the people of this City. If Senator WOOD chooses to link his political fortunes with those of TWEED, that is his own affair. The Republican Party, in the Legislature or out of it, is not disposed to allow any man to stain their record in such a matter, on the ground either of past favors or favors to come. If any other members of the committee are prepared to stand by Senator WOOD, they had better recognize exactly what such an attitude will be understood to mean.

The Legislative Committees on Cities are reported to be favorable to the proposal for a Spring election, as one of the provisions of the amended charter. They have in this given proof of their desire to concede what is clearly demanded by the Reform sentiment of the City. It is not at all probable that the late converts to the cause of Reform will give the Republicans credit for honesty of intention in this respect, but they should persevere in this straightforward course, nevertheless. The mass of the people are prepared to judge them fairly, whatever a selfish crowd of hungry politicians and their organs may say. If a Reform Party can be maintained at all, outside of politics, the provision for a charter election in the Spring will be the best security for its existence. We would remind the people, however, that, to make such a device of any use to all, they must take the matter into their own hands. Intriguing politicians like Mr. TILDEN will be very prompt to seize such an opportunity for making Democratic profit out of the Municipal election. The masses that blindly vote the Tammany ticket can generally be depended on to come out in force, at whatever time an election is held. Those citizens who have something at stake in the good government of the City, must make up their minds to take sufficient interest in local affairs to make their influence felt in April as decidedly as two years past they have made it felt in November. The failure to bring out a full vote in the Spring would simply deliver over the City, bound hand and foot, to Tammany again, and we all know what the upshot of this would be.

Certain citizens of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, have addressed to Congress a somewhat curious petition. It complains of the introduction by a cutlery company at Beaver Falls of 165 Chinese laborers, and the contemplated introduction of 200 more. The petitioners reason, rather ingeniously, in this way: "Foreign cutlery is saddled with a duty of thirty-five to fifty per cent., said to be designed to protect the American artisan against the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe. But here is the pauper labor of Asia brought into American workshops under long contracts, and at rates even below those which are paid on the other side of the Atlantic. To be logical, Congress should either prohibit the importation of Chinese labor, or allow foreign cutlery to enter into free competition with that produced in this country by the aid of Chinamen." Like all such appeals, the petition neglects to take account of certain broad principles of human freedom, which would be ignored by any kind of compliance with it. We suspect that the artisan cutlers of Beaver Falls only half believe the statement of their own case, especially that which credits the imported Chinamen with "habits so debasing as to insure the demoralization and degradation of all Christian communities brought in contact with them." There are people unreasonable enough to believe that the unlimited quaffing of tea, with which the Chinese laundrymen of New-Jersey celebrate a holiday, is a more rational and Christian way of enjoyment than would be the same amount of indulgence in the native Jersey lightning.

Mr. COLFAX'S defense in regard to the deposit of $1,200, which suspiciously coincided in date with the check alleged to have been paid to him by OAKES AMES, is briefly this: He received toward the end of May, 1868, a payment of $800 on account of a debt due to him by his step-father, Mr. MATHEWS, and about the middle of June he received from the late GEORGE F. NESBITT, of this City, a National Bank note for $1,000, as a contribution toward the heavy expenses of the campaign on which he was about to enter as the Vice-Presidential nominee of the Republican Party. The rest of Mr. COLFAX'S personal statement was hardly needed to clear him from the imputation of being governed in his rulings as Speaker of the House of Representatives by considerations affecting the profit of the Union Pacific Railroad. Nobody, for whose opinion he need care a jot, ever suspected him of that degree of want of fidelity to his legislative trust. The peculiar circumstances under which he received the thousand dollars have thrown upon him the necessity of bringing from Nevada the members of his family who were present when he received it, and in their testimony before the committee yesterday, they fully confirm his assertions.

The Committee of Seventy seems to think that the power of confirmation of the Mayor's appointments, which it is proposed to vest in the Board of Aldermen, needs some special checks and correctives. We agree with Mr. JAMES M. BROWN that the acceptance or rejection of an Executive appointee by the Board of Aldermen ought to be solely on the ground of fitness or unfitness for the position assigned him, and should not be at all governed by considerations of mere party expediency. But the moment any one attempts to formulate a rule to effect such a purpose, that moment the difficulty of substituting legislation for what should be left to public opinion becomes apparent. Mr. EATON, we are sure, did his best to conquer the difficulty, but even his resolution could only prove effectual for the end proposed when applied to a Board of Aldermen which had a regard for its own good character. But such a Board can be influenced by a decided expression of public opinion without the intervention of safeguards, which necessarily imply distrust of its good intentions.

Does the Mayor Speak the Truth?

Mayor HAVEMEYER has positively stated on several occasions lately that he had received a "demand from the Custom-house clique for the appointment of persons whom they named" to various offices, and that he was told he should have any sort of charter he liked if he would consent to the proposition of that "clique." He authorized this statement on Sunday in the Brown-Stone organ of the Democracy; it has repeatedly appeared, also by his authority, in the "Liberal Republican" journal.

These are serious assertions to make—they must be either true or false. We challenged the Mayor over and over again to make good his statements, by giving us the names of the Republicans who went to him with any proposals of the kind he describes. It is not a subject he can evade. He brings a very grave charge against the Republicans as a body. He says, in effect, that they offered to let him make the charter if he would let them make the appointments. Now, who made this offer? Surely that is a matter concerning which the public have a right to be properly informed. We promised to denounce the Republicans who thus tried to dictate to Mr. HAVEMEYER, if he would only tell us their names. But he kept dumb as an oyster.

As the Mayor failed to reply to our questions, we yesterday authorized a reporter to wait upon him for the purpose of getting some proof of his assertions, or obtaining some explanation concerning them. We print below the account of the interview, so far as it relates to the subject in dispute. We specially instructed the reporter not to bring us any of the Mayor's "gas," as he himself calls his general conversation; but only his direct replies to direct questions.

Now see upon what foundation the Mayor of this City, a man of respectability, not by any means in his first hot youth, brings the most shameful charges against the party which nominated and elected him:

A TIMES reporter called on Mayor HAVEMEYER, yesterday, to ask him the two questions given below: "The *World* states that *you* said that, with your consent, came a demand from the Custom-house clique for the appointment of those whom they named to the different positions, and that you refused to accede to their request unless they presented the names of men whom you knew to be good men, honest, and in every way worthy and competent for the positions. Will *you* be good enough to give me the names of the persons who called upon *you*, and whom they proposed for office?"

The Mayor answered: No "Custom-house clique" has made a demand upon me for the appointment of anybody to any office; but, as an explanation of a portion of the statement from the *World*, I will say that I *must have heard* that *some persons* whom I regarded as leaders in the Republican Party had *said* that I would not appoint such men to office as the leaders, or the "Ring," if you please, should name; and my answer was that they were right, unless they presented the names of men whom I knew to be good men, honest and competent. The Mayor explained that, approached as he constantly is by *small politicians*, he *may have heard* that there was such complaint from the leaders, *but he could not remember from whom he had heard it.*

The reporter showed the Mayor the following extract from an interview with him:

He was asked if the rumor was correct that he had been informed by the Custom-house Ring that a charter would be passed giving him full power of appointment, if he would name the men of their choice. He answered that he had received no such notification in a formal way, but had been told that such would be the case.

THE TIMES reporter asked him who it was had told him this. He answered that his answer to the first question explained it. He *did not remember* who or how many had said so.

Now we beg our readers, no matter what may have been their previous opinions on this affair, to mark well what Mr. HAVEMEYER says when he is asked to name the Republicans who went to him seeking to influence his action. OAKES AMES' memory is bad, but it is not half so bad as Mayor HAVEMEYER'S. He "cannot recollect" who went to him. He admits that no "Custom-house clique" has been near him. But he *thinks* he "must have *heard*" from "some persons," (names unknown,) that somebody else "had said" that Republicans meant to intimidate him. Did ever an old woman retail gossip at such a rate? Here is the Mayor of the greatest City in the Union pledging his word to a certain definite and positive statement, vitally affecting the credit of the Republican Party—the party to which he owes his office. He gets that statement copied into every newspaper which is opposed to the Republicans. Disgusted and surprised at such a scandal, the Republicans themselves call upon the Mayor for an explanation—ask him to say *who* went to him as representing them. And his only answer is that he has heard a lot of key-hole gossip, such as a parcel of old drones over a tea-table would be ashamed to repeat. "I *think* I heard that somebody said that somebody else had heard so and so, but I may not have heard it, and I cannot remember who said it." This is really *all* the authority the Mayor can give for his libels upon the Republican Party. When he said that the Republican Party in this State is "led, administered and influenced by a coterie whose members gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people," he uttered another libel—utterly inexcusable, false, and malicious. The latter charge is so general that we cannot well confine him to it—but his first statement, that he has been approached by Republicans seeking office, we *have* pinned him to—and with the result described in his own words. We now leave any intelligent and impartial reader to answer for himself the question which we have put at the head of this article.

A New Republic.

Anything may happen in Spain. In that curious country, the apparent impossibilities of yesterday are always capable of being the accomplished facts of to-day. A little while ago, the brave young King of Spain seemed firmly seated on his throne. Now he has abdicated, and a republic has been proclaimed.

This news was wholly unexpected, both because it is at variance with the character of the King, and unwarranted by the condition of the country. If AMADEUS has proved beyond dispute the possession of any one kingly quality, that quality is his intrepid bravery. On landing in Spain, he was met by the ghastly corpse of PRIM, the man who made him King. A prince of less courage would have hesitated to assume a crown when the hand that offered it had been struck with the vengeance of his enemies; but there was no hesitation in the gallant young Savoyard. He fearlessly undertook the tremendous task of governing Spain, and has never faltered in his duty from that day to this. He has carried on a constant conflict with arrogant and selfish Ministers. He has suppressed with firmness and wisdom the chronic insurrections to which the country is continually a prey. He has shown an utter disdain of the assassins who have constantly dogged him, and has walked unarmed and unattended through the streets of Madrid, as though assassination were not the natural sport of the Spanish patriot. Why he should now suddenly change his determination to bring peace and order to Spain, and should express his anxiety to leave the Spaniards to their own devices, is not easily explained. There is the usual Carlist insurrection in progress in the northern provinces; but there is no reason to suppose that it will prove successful. There is a rumor that he is dissatisfied with the promotion given by the Cabinet to an obnoxious General; but he is surely too well acquainted with the character of the average Spanish General to make a serious matter of the undeserved promotion of one ruffian more or less. The only theory upon which his abdication can be explained is the supposition that the impulsive temperament of his race has suddenly made him feel the hopelessness of converting the Spaniards into an orderly and industrious people, and that in a moment of depression he has resolved to wash his hands of the mud of Spanish politics, and to return to the peace and quiet of his Italian home.

The present Constitution of Spain was the result of the deliberations of a constituent Cortes elected by popular vote in the beginning of 1869. One of its sections declares that "the form of government of the Spanish nation is the monarchy." According to our notions of constitution-making, this provision ought to have been valid until there had been a fresh appeal to the people on the question of changing it. The Latin races manage these things differently, however, and the popular branch of the Cortes appears to have proceeded to amend the Constitution in defiance of its own provisions. We say the popular branch, because there is a constitutional provision against any joint deliberation by Congress and the Senate—a proceeding which at such a crisis as the present might naturally have been looked for. The Lower House of the Cortes consists of over 400 members. The proposal to adopt a republican form of government was voted on by only 291 members. The vote in its favor—259—constitutes, however, a sufficient majority of Congress to prove that Spanish political parties have coalesced on this proposal with a degree of patriotic unanimity which, could we shut our eyes to the lessons of the last few years, would warrant the most cheerful anticipations in regard to the future of the new Republic of Spain.

The present movement is virtually a revolution, though accomplished by act of Congress. In all Spanish revolutions the first question is, What will the army do? Amid all the governmental changes of the present century, the army has borne the leading part. Will it quietly stand by now and see a momentous change effected in which it has had no hand? Don ALFONSO, the son of Queen ISABELLA, is understood to have numerous adherents in the Spanish regiments. A casual émeute in a barrack might, any hour, cast to the four winds the realization of the most sanguine dreams of FIGUERAS and CASTELAR. The Radical leaders who have coalesced to bring about the establishment of the Republic may prove strong enough to maintain order in the country which has been called upon, with such startling suddenness, to exercise the functions of self-government. But then their administrative difficulties will have merely begun. There is a strong infusion of socialism in the creed of the Spanish republican, and a very pronounced hatred to the Roman Catholic Church. Whoever assumes the Presidency of the new Republic will find himself hampered by influences greatly resembling those which are causing so much trouble to M. THIERS. The people, who are really republican in sentiment, will demand changes which will frighten those who will expect to see the country governed as if the President were an elective sovereign. Then, the intensely aristocratic prejudices of the territorial gentry of Spain, and the submissive and superstitious devotion to the Church of its peasantry, will create innumerable obstacles to anything like consistent republican development. The jarring of old and new, in fact, will be violent in proportion to the time-honored influence of the one and the aggressive, uncompromising spirit of the other.

In addition to all this, will arise the question of how to deal with the colonies. The loyal Spaniards of Cuba will hardly be prepared to travel so fast as their brethren at home. They had difficulty enough in swallowing AMADEUS. Will they be likely to find the republic a digestible morsel at all? Can a free Spain refuse representation in her republican Congress to Cuba, or can she continue to hold by sheer weight of men and metal a colony which, if its inhabitants were fairly polled, would declare in favor of independence? These are all questions which must come up in the immediate future, and on the answer to them will depend the course of future history in several portions of this hemisphere, as well as in a wide section of the other. The abdication of AMADEUS may yet prove the first step toward the closing of the royal career of his family. For the successful establishment of a Republic in Spain would be a great step toward that federation of the Latin races, about which European republicans have dreamed so long, and which a certain class of statesmen believe to be a necessary counterpoise to the great union of Teutonic nations, which has been all but accomplished.

Our Public Schools.

The record of the Department of Public Instruction, from the time that the public schools were captured by the Tammany Ring, places it in the same position as the other departments of the City Government when under its control. We have heretofore stated that the public schools, for a period reaching near to thirty years, had annually increased in attendance until they fell into the hands of PETER B. SWEENY and his allies in 1869, from which time they declined in efficiency and attendance; but, in addition to this, the reports of the Inspectors of Buildings and of the Board of Health show that a large number of the school-buildings are out of repair, unsafe, and uncleanly.

To make them safe and comfortable, with the requisite repairs, will cost $500,000. The Commissioners attribute this state of affairs to the Trustees, while the Trustees insist that the responsibility rests with the Department of Public Instruction. In the meantime, our schools are depleted, and school-buildings go to ruin. This is a sad picture to exhibit to the public, and a very poor return for the expenditure of $3,300,000 in 1872 by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Instruction. From the past experience of our citizens, nothing better could be expected from a department created under the auspices of the Tammany Ring, with NATHANIEL SANDS at its head. The estimate made by this department to defray its current expenses for the year 1873 was $3,350,000. This sum does not provide for the erection of a single school-house. A mere statement of these facts should arouse every citizen who cares for the welfare of the children of the City, or who pays taxes. We trust that the Committee on Education of the Assembly will report it to the Assembly for action, with such amendments as will tend to deliver our schools once more the pride of the Metropolis, if not of the nation.

Complaints have been made of the character and acts of Commissioners of Common Schools in the old elected boards. That persons were elected from some of the school districts unfitted for the position is conceded. But as nobody now advocates the election of school officers, it is needless to discuss the question.

Housekeeping.

The statement that housekeeping has become, for most people, ridiculously expensive and difficult is one which almost universal experience and observation will confirm. House-rent is high; houses are inconvenient in arrangement and construction; food, as generally cooked, is costly and not remarkably healthful or attractive; servants are not readily procured, cannot be retained long, and are wasteful, unskilful, and negligent to a very annoying extent. Of course, this is not a statement without exceptions, which we are only too happy to recognize. But the exceptions are few and far between.

For such a state of things the definite remedy is not easily found. The causes are complex, and some of them are permanent. It is pretty certain that the remedy will not come from going back to the past, in the first place because there is no evidence that housekeeping for people of moderate means—and they are the great majority, let us remember—was ever, on the whole, any easier or pleasanter than it is now; and in the second place we cannot turn back if we would. We must face our fate as best we may, and if we cannot unravel or reverse it wholly, we may be able to see the direction from which help is likely to come.

It is not improbable that this may be from that principle which has controlled the development of the commerce and manufactures of the world, and of all the manifold activities which human needs and human desires have called into being—the principle of division of labor. Under its operation, and stimulated by the gradual increase of human wants, the ancient community, in which each family raised its own food, erected its own house, and made its own cloth and clothing, has grown into one complex community, in which each worker, himself engaged in some narrow calling, depends for his comforts and his necessities on the diverse labors of countless other workers, each also engaged in some relatively narrow occupation. It is curious to note that, while nearly all other wants of man are provided for by the operation of this principle, those which relate to what is commonly called housekeeping, that is, to the final preparation of his food, the care of his dwelling, and the cleansing of his ordinary clothing, have as yet largely evaded it. These are, for the most part, ministered to in a manner nearly as primitive as in the days of Abraham and Sarah in their tent on the plains of Amri. While the man of the smallest means no longer, in cities at least, raises his own grain or meat, or grinds the one or dresses the other, and while the minutely divided labor of thousands supplies him with his cotton or linen garments, the food is all cooked and the raiment is washed in his own house. Where one servant is employed, she is relied on to perform all parts of both these operations, as well as to help in keeping the house clean and in order. We believe it is because this arrangement is getting out of date, and because we are preparing to divide these functions as completely as we do most others of the same general character, that our inconveniences are multiplying. Only when the change is complete will they comparatively disappear.

It will be said that these household activities cannot profitably be divided; but on the one hand, it is certain that it is becoming very unprofitable to perform them as we do now, and on the other, a great many of them are already partially distributed, and can be much more so. To have our meats and vegetables served to us hot as we require them, by professional cooks outside of our houses, is no more inconceivable for us, than it was for our great grandfathers that cloth could be bought better and more cheaply than it could be made at home, or to our grandmothers that most clothing could be purchased "ready-made" at less cost than it could be made "in the house." Baking of bread is already done to a great extent outside, and the greater the demand for it in that way, the better and more reasonable in cost it will become. The laundry work of many households is uniformly done by those who make that their sole business, and though this is as yet an expensive experiment, it is sure to grow steadily less so. The main source of expense and trouble now is that the business has not yet been sufficiently systematized; but system is all the while advancing.

These facts point to the probability that eventually servants in the house can be dispensed with, except for the immediate care of the house itself. And it is not impossible that even this may be taken into the hands of professional house-maids (or house-men) living away from the houses. This would only be an extension of the operation by which the tailor, the dress-maker, the baker, the butcher, and the laundress have removed so many of the multitudinous kinds of work that formerly clustered under one roof. It cannot be denied that a large and intelligent part of the community would not be sorry to see the progress of a process by which the majority of wives and mothers might be relieved from the now burdensome cares of the household. Whatever may have been once the case, baking, washing, sewing, and scrubbing are no longer regarded as essentially appropriate to all women. The time is also come when it is considered no more necessary for their minds than for their hands to be exclusively or mainly occupied with these things. In the days when the eight-hour law is chiefly advocated on account of the [illegible] it will be able to find [illegible] household cares, will be able to find something at least equally elevating upon which to occupy their minds.

MINOR TOPICS.

Superintendent THOMAS, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that it would cost the City a considerable sum per week more than at present, if a statute were to be made in order to provide for the removal of ashes and garbage before 8 o'clock in the morning. In his communication to the Health Board, he states that the number of loads removed each day averages 2,500; that the force employed cannot be increased in collecting nine loads each, and that it is not paid for the same. To do the work in one hour, from 7 to 8 o'clock—Mr. THOMAS asserts it could not be commenced earlier—would require 2,500 carts at an additional cost of $10,750 per week. Now, we never dreamed that *all* the ashes and garbage in the City should be removed before 8 o'clock in the morning, knowing quite as well as Mr. THOMAS that the increased expense would be too great. What we did ask was that in public thoroughfares like Broadway, the removal of ashes should not be continued as late as 11 o'clock in the forenoon, as is now the case. What could be more reasonable than this? If all the available carts were to be used for taking the ashes and garbage from Broadway at 7 or 7½ o'clock, the work would not occupy a quarter of an hour. It would cost nothing extra, and a very disgusting nuisance would be immediately abated.

The murderer GAFFNEY, who is lying under sentence of death in Buffalo, evidently believes in the ancient maxim, "Better late than never." All other means of escaping his doom having failed, and even Judge PRATT having, in some unaccountable way, omitted to issue a stay of proceedings in his case, GAFFNEY has recently decided to become insane. The result, however, has shown that he is altogether too late in losing his reason. Two competent physicians have examined him, and have reported to the Governor that he is perfectly sane, and that his apparent lunacy is only feigned. So GAFFNEY will suffer the extreme penalty of the law. It is really unaccountable why he did not prove on his trial that he had committed the murder for which he was indicted under the influence of emotional insanity. That he does so, he might now be a free man, and not a wretched warning to other murderers not to delay their insanity until it is too late.

After the terrible explosion at the factory of KLEBERG & GOLDSCHMIDT, in Beekman-street, during the month of August, 1871, through which the life of GOLDSCHMIDT was sacrificed, it was supposed that a bureau had been established in the Fire Department for regulating the manufacture of torpedoes and the storage of materials of an explosive character. Either this bureau has not been doing its duty, or it has been greatly misled as to the nature of the business carried on by one JOHN SPARKS on the fourth and fifth floors of the building No. 40 Dey-street. On Saturday last, some fifty or sixty boys and girls had a narrow escape while working at this place. SPARKS, it appears, was mixing nitric acid and other chemical substances in a retort for the purpose of charging torpedoes, when an explosion occurred which resulted in his being severely injured. A young woman, who had been employed close to him, was also severely injured; and in the panic caused by the report, the boys and girls in the adjoining rooms rushed wildly toward every opening that seemed to offer a chance of escape. Many of the poor girls were, as a consequence, very badly hurt. The experience in this case, as in all others that have been brought to public notice, goes to prove that it is well-nigh impossible to render the manufacture of torpedo fire-works safe for those engaged in it.

The Assistant Aldermen, at their meeting on Monday, "took up" the resolution of the Aldermen which directs the Commissioner of Public Works to cut off the supply of gas from all pipes connecting with private lamps maintained at the public expense, but speedily laid it down again without doing their part to relieve the tax-payers from a charge of $2,000. Last year it cost a little over this amount. The pressure from ward politicians was pretty strong while the Aldermen had the matter under consideration, but it must be said to their credit that they rose above it, and did all they could to put an end to the abuse. The Assistant Aldermen, being composed of different material, and having a closer connection with the small-fry politicians, are disposed to regard the stoppage of free gas to their friends as "revolutionary," and if report speaks correctly, are resolved to "fight shy" of it altogether. Men who could be "influenced" to reappoint as clerk MOLONEY, MATT. BRENNAN'S lieutenant and obedient tool, cannot be expected to do much in the way of Reform. Considering this circumstance, few honest men will be found to regret that the new charter has no provision for the election of a Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The journalist feels a natural reluctance to urge the adoption of a patented invention, since he is thereby using the Press to make the fortune of some one individual. This reluctance, however, should give way when public interests are at stake. It is well known that a patented plan of coupling cars has been introduced upon certain railways, which renders "telescoping," in case of accident, an impossibility. The usefulness of this invention was again demonstrated on Monday last, when a Hudson River express-train ran off the track, near Coxsackie. The cars were provided with the patent coupler and platform, and, as a consequence, the "telescoping" which otherwise would have been inevitable, did not occur. When the utility of an invention has been as conclusively proved as that of the patent coupling has so often been, there is no excuse for the refusal of any railway company to adopt it. Had the cars of the Hudson River express been coupled in the old-fashioned way, we should have had to chronicle a terrible loss of life, with the probable feature of the burning of the wreck by the upsetting of the dangerous stoves in use on that line.

Notes of Amusements.

A concert will be given at Steinway Hall, this afternoon, for the benefit of the sisters Alice and Ada Moltenо, two youthful musicians, who have just arrived from London. Alice is aged eleven years, and is a harpist; Ada is twelve years of age, and plays the violin. The little artists are to have the aid of Mme. Anna Bishop, Mrs. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. L. G. Gottschalk, and other well-known performers.... Prof. Fayarrer will this evening deliver the first of a series of three lectures on "The means of learning to speak languages" in the chapel of the Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Prof. Fayarrer as well knows as one of the most skilled of teachers, and his talent as an elocutionist will make his address entertaining as well as instructive.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

GETTY-AN EXPOSITION

Ames and His Little Book—Testimony of Mr. Clark

Professor Twining on the Stand

Schuyler Colfax.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The famous Credit Mobilier investigation is closed. To-day witnessed the last scenes in the drama which has been so gradually drawn out during these long weeks since the first Monday in December, and some of the scenes were quite of the melo-dramatic order. The committee were to meet at 10, but fully two hours were wasted in waiting the presence and pleasure of Mr. Ames and Mr. H. F. Clarke, whom Mr. Ames had selected as his legal adviser. Mr. Ames had evidently been filled with the idea by some officious friend that the wily counsel of Mr. Colfax had set a trap for him, and that he was to be unwarily caught. So he procrastinated about making his appearance, and when he did, he acknowledged he had not brought his book with him, having left it with his counsel, who wanted to consult it. This exasperated Judge Poland, who forthwith dispatched the Sergeant-at-arms for the book or its possessor. In the course of an hour that officer returned and reported that Mr. Clarke was close at breakfast, Mr. M., but as soon as he was through he would appear with the book. Shortly after he did appear with the long-sought for book in his possession, and then he proceeded to make an oration before the committee, in which he stated the grounds of their objection to the production of the book until Mr. Colfax had finished his case; but the committee had otherwise decided, and requested Mr. Ames to point out the entries on which he had based his profuse testimony. Then began a long and tedious examination of such entries as had been made in each case, the result being that while the entries made confirm, so far as they go, the alleged payments to the various gentlemen there is, in no case, a complete record of the transaction with any one of them. In every case the record is only partial, and unless Mr. Ames' accompanying recollections and explanations are accepted as supplementary to the entries, they do not complete the case against any one of the gentlemen.

There was much disappointment among the scandal-mongers that the memorandum books did not reveal something sensational, and they tried to console themselves by obtaining surreptitious glances at Mr. Ames' private entries in regard to other matters, in the hope of appeasing their appetites for gossip. When Mr. Ames concluded the explanation of his entries, Judge Hale, Mr. Colfax's counsel, began the cross-examination of that gentleman. In less than ten minutes Mr. Ames lost his coolness and temper coincidently. The first thing demonstrated was that the famous memorandum book, which Mr. Ames swore had been left at North Easton, where he had copies made of its entries, actually was in Washington between the 7th and 18th of January, and that the alleged copies were made here, under Mrs. Ames' direction, and sent to North Easton, where the committee had been led to suppose the book had remained all the time. The next point brought out was that the statement made by Mr. Ames in his testimony of Jan. 21, in which he gives what he swore was a transcript of the entries of this memorandum-book, was not really a transcript of these entries at all, but was a statement of account, with the entries for a basis, supplemented by Mr. Ames' recollection, so that the account should cover the transactions as he understood it, or desired it to be understood. It was evidently Judge Hale's design to show that these accounts of the transactions with these gentlemen had been "cooked" to satisfy the emergency, and he was in a fair way of doing not only this, but of making a wreck of Mr. Ames' recollection generally, when the committee interposed, and by greatly restricting the range of inquiry, cut what many regarded a great injustice to the counsel and his client. Mr. Ames was sharply questioned as to the time and circumstances under which he made the payments to and had the conversations with Mr. Colfax, but he could remember nothing save what he found recorded. He found a new entry Jan. 22, 1869, of $60 75 interest on Union Pacific Railroad scrip, which he contended he paid to Mr. Colfax in cash, but where or under what circumstances he could not tell. He was certain of it, he said, because it was entered in his book.

At the conclusion of Mr. Ames' cross-examination, Mr. Dillon, the cashier of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was recalled, and testified that, though his recollection was indistinct, he believed he paid the $1,200 check drawn to "S. C. or bearer" to Mr. Ames himself, in bills of large denomination, he thought, $200 or $500 each and two of $100 each. He was closely pressed for his positive recollection on this point, but could not make it more definite than an impression, but he added that this morning, when Mr. Ames came to look at the checks again, he asked the latter if, after all, he (Dillon) didn't pay that check to him? To which Mr. Ames responded he thought very likely.

The committee then took a recess until 7 P. M., when Mr. Colfax made his statement, and produced corroborative evidence. He accounts for the deposit on the 22d of June, 1868, by the receipt of money from other sources, and shows that $1,000 of the amount came from a personal friend in New-York, Mr. Nesbit, printer and stationer, since deceased, who tendered his congratulations upon his nomination, and enclosed for political purposes a $1,000 bill giving his reasons for sending it in that manner.

Unfortunately, Mr. Colfax's political letters for the year 1868 have been destroyed, but he produced proof of the reception of the letter, the time, and circumstances, the contents of the same which were read and discussed by himself and family at his breakfast table as he opened and read his morning mail. The other $200 was received by Mr. Colfax June 16, 1868, from his stepfather, Mr. Matthews, in part payment of a debt due from him, and these two sums were deposited by him June 22, 1868, and thereupon a draft for $1,000 was purchased in favor of A. H. Conner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, and remitted to him for political purposes, which draft has been heretofore produced. Mr. Matthews and Mrs. Hollister, the latter Mr. Colfax's half sister, who has come all the way from Salt Lake City to testify, both positively corroborated Mr. Colfax's statement regarding the receipt of this money, and, since the examination closed to-night, he has received a dispatch from another sister in Iowa stating that she has a letter received from her mother, Mrs. Matthews, at the time in which the receipt of this contribution is alluded to, as an instance of the esteem in which her son was held by his political friends.

Mr. Colfax to-night went into all the details of his pecuniary transactions of those years, with a particularity that was painful, when one considers how clear his record has been for integrity, and how modest and unassuming have been his habits of life Yet this was apparently rendered necessary by the malignant calumnies which have been heaped upon him, because he did not happen to agree in a collateral question entirely with the recollection of a man who, on his own confession, admits that his memory is only to be depended upon when fortified by written entry.

The feeling to-night is that Mr. Colfax has made a strong case, and both he and his counsel were warmly congratulated upon the result.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Judge Poland's Special Committee on Credit Mobilier resumed its session this morning. Vice-President Colfax, with his counsel, Judge Hale, was in attendance. The committee-room was densely crowded, and by 10½ o'clock it was impossible to gain admission.

After waiting half an hour for Mr. Ames, Judge Poland said he had been informed that he was not ready to appear before the committee as to o'clock this morning, but that he had not yet made his appearance. The Chairman inquired if Mr. Colfax was ready to submit his further statement, or introduce the evidence referred to by him.

Judge Hale replied that it would be a manifest injustice for Mr. Colfax to go on the stand until Mr. Ames should complete his testimony.

Judge Poland—The committee would not require him to do so until after Mr. Ames should give his additional testimony.

ENTER AMES!

A few minutes before 11 o'clock Mr. Ames made his appearance, and there was some sensation in the room when he entered.

Judge Poland inquired of Mr. Ames if he had with him the original of the memorandum, copies of which he produced before the committee in his former testimony?

Mr. Ames—I understand that evidence is to be put in to impeach my testimony by Mr. Colfax, and my friends say that I should have that evidence before I produce my book.

Judge Poland—The committee think it should be produced now.

Mr. Ames—I have left the book with a friend, who has legal knowledge, to examine in the matter.

Judge Poland—Please send and get it now. The proceedings here must be governed by our judgment, and not that of others, so you will please send somebody for it, or tell us where to get it.

Mr. Ames—Horace F. Clark has the book, Sir.

A messenger was dispatched for it immediately. There was some disappointment manifested when it was discovered that Mr. Ames had not brought his book with him, and when he was interrogated as to the whereabouts of Mr. Clark, his answers were short and to the point, without any explanatory remarks, and he manifested the utmost coolness. While awaiting the return of the messenger Mr. Ames produced a memorandum-book in which he found that on May 4, 1867, he sold to G. Bradford 100 shares of Credit Mobilier stock at par, and gave him a discount of five per cent. He also found that Senator Patterson paid him for his thirty shares of Credit Mobilier stock on the 31st of August, 1867. The impression of the witness when giving his former testimony, was that Mr. Patterson paid him in December, 1867. The entry was as follows: J. N. Patterson, credit by check Credit Mobilier stock of America, $3,000. Witness testified he made the entry at the time.

In answer to a question as to who he held the Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock in trust for, he stated he took it as trustee, but for no one in particular. The road was a good investment, and it was discovered that the subscriptions to the stock would overlap, or that more money was being subscribed than was wanted, hence he took some as trustee in order to get all he could. Subsequently he let James M. Beebe have some, also E. J. Gardner and Aaron Hropper. He also let Mr. Bingham have $500 or $600 worth.

At 11¼ the committee took a recess for half an hour.

A few minutes after 12 o'clock the Sergeant-at-Arms returned and notified the Chairman of the committee that Mr. Clark was at the door. fast, and that that gentleman had stated that as soon as he had got through he would be down. [Laughter.]

THAT BOOK.

After waiting another quarter of an hour, Mr. Horace F. Clark appeared, and a whispered conference between himself and Mr. Ames was held. Mr. Clark then produced the long-talked of memorandum-book and laid it on the table before him. Mr. Clark then inquired of the committee at whose instance was this memorandum-book called for—was it at the instance of the committee?

Mr. Merrick—It is at the instance of the committee.

Mr. Clark then stated that between himself and Mr. Ames friendly relations existed, and Mr. Ames had asked him as to his legal rights and duties connected with the memorandum book, and he considered the memorandum book was, as evidence per se, and as it embraced matters with private citizens he did not think the committee should have it. It could be used only for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Ames, and he had advised Mr. Ames not to withhold any fact material to this investigation. A great bulk of the book related to private matters entirely, and he suggested that a copy of such portions of the book as related to this investigation be made and compared by the members of the committee. A private citizen should not be asked to speak his private transactions before the public, which, he was sorry to say, looked rather for calumny than truth.

Judge Poland said the committee did not entertain the same views as Mr. Clark, but thought the book was competent evidence, and must be produced before the committee. The committee, of course, would only examine such portions as related to the investigation, and not his private affairs. Judge Poland then requested Mr. Ames to show such original entries on the books as related to the matters testified about.

WHAT THE BOOK SAYS.

The first entry was then read as follows—it was dated Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868: "Henry Wilson, to credit by cash, $70, on account of Credit Mobilier stock of America." Then followed an entry, under date of Feb. 10: "Paid Henry Wilson $684." The witness testified that the entries were not in all cases made at the time of the transaction.

Under date of June 22, 1868, a statement appears of Henry Wilson's account, showing $1,200 in Iowa Pacific Railroad bonds, $200 in Cedar Rapids bonds, a calculation of interest and check for $223 given to him.

The witness then turned to Jan. 11, 1868, and read as follows: "Mr. Dawes. Credit Mobilier of America, Jan. 11, $800; Jan. 14, $238; total, $1,038." Witness, in explanation of the entry, said the $1,038 was the par value of the stock, and interest on it up to that time. This sum was paid to Mr. Dawes. The witness then turned to a leaf in the back of the book, and the entry, without date, under the head of "cash accounts" was "H. L. Dawes, by cash $1,038, amount due on bond, $1,000; bond, $1,000; Credit Mobilier, $1,000; Union Pacific, $1,000." In explanation of this, Mr. Ames stated that Mr. Dawes took the bond and paid the difference between the 80 per cent. dividend and its value. Witness then turned to the date of Thursday, March 5, 1868, and read as follows: "Received of Schuyler Colfax, check for balance, $534 72." The next entry was a check on the Sergeant-at-Arms for $1,200, given to Mr. Colfax, but the date not given. Then the following—"Colfax, twenty shares Credit Mobilier; cost $2,000; seven months ten days' interest, $66 72; total, $2,066 72; less 80 per cent. bonds at $97, $1,552; paid March 5, $534 72; 2,000 M. F. stock, 2,000 Credit Mobilier stock." Witness next produced an original statement showing a calculation of amounts due on thirty shares, twenty shares, and ten shares. There were no names on it, but he testified that either it or a copy was shown to each one of the gentlemen for whom he held the stock in trust. All names on the book having a cross mark affixed were settled with.

The next entry was in June, 1868—"Deposited with the Sergeant-at-Arms $10,000."

Q.—Have you an entry on this or any other book in reference to Mr. Colfax? A.—I have.

Judge Poland—Well, let us see it.

Mr. Ames—Let us get through this book first.

Judge Poland—No, we must see the entry.

Mr. Ames produced the book and read as follows: "Friday, Jan. 22, 1869. Paid S. Colfax $60 75 for interest on $1,500 certificates U. P. R. R."

Witness testified that the certificates alluded to were dividends on Credit Mobilier stock, and the money was paid here in Washington.

Q.—Have you been able to find any receipts signed by Mr. Colfax? A.—I have not found any yet, but have searched carefully.

The witness then read an entry from the date of Jan. 29, 1868, showing that he received $780 50 in money and coupons of Cedar Rapids Railroad bonds to be invested in Credit Mobilier stock. Took the coupons as money, and made the investment Feb. 1, 1868. Delivered to Hon. G. W. Scofield certificate No. 248 for ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock bought for his account. Feb. 9, 1868, reached Washington, delivered to Hon. Glenni W. Scofield one bond, $1,000; ten shares stock, $1,000; received of Hon. G. W. Scofield for balance due on bond over dividend, $198 33; April 24, 1868, received of Wm. B. Allison $371, balance due on stock sold him. Then followed a statement in figures showing the value of a $1,000 bond, &c. The next entry was in reference to James F. Wilson, showing $800 paid him, and the calculations above referred to. Witness next read the entries in the case of Mr. Patterson, copies of which and receipts were before the committee a few days since. He next exhibited the statement in the case of Mr. Bingham, which agreed with the figures submitted by that gentleman.

He had no settlement with Mr. Garfield nor Mr. Kelley; read the entries in their cases, and testified that he paid to each of them $329; has no reference on his memorandum-book in reference to Speaker Blaine; in settling with Mr. Paunter, gave him a check received from Mr. Bartlett for a Cedar Rapids bond; had settled with a Mr. Logan, and gave him a check.

Q.—Have you any more entries? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You believe we have now seen all the entries on the book in reference to any of these gentlemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

By Mr. Niblack—Had not found receipts from any of those gentlemen of any importance. Had found one of Mr. Allison without date. His clerk was now making a further search, and he would know some time this week if he should find any. The receipts by Mr. Allison were as follows:

"Received of Oakes Ames ten shares of stock of Credit Mobilier of America, which I hold subject to his order."

In answer to questions by Mr. Hale, (counsel of Mr. Colfax,) witness testified that he left the memorandum books at his office in Easton when he came here after the holidays. The one for [illegible] Washington by the express, and taken back to Easton by Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Ames was then put through a long and severe cross-examination by Judge Hale, as to how the books were made, but the witness testified that they were not copies of the original entries, but made up at various times.

While the cross-examination was in progress, and after it had been kept up an hour or more, Judge Poland notified Mr. Hale that the committee was thoroughly acquainted with all these matters, having had it all in evidence, and if there were any inconsistencies in Mr. Ames' statement the Committee would judge for itself. He thought this all a waste of time and going over what the committee already had.

The witness further testified that he did not remember of having got any receipt from Mr. Colfax, and never said so to any person; remembered that he gave to Mr. Colfax the check for $1,200; when he made his statement in December to the effect that he could not remember if he had paid once to Mr. Colfax any dividend, he had not seen the memorandum, and his memory was not refreshed.

Q.—Did you mean then to tell a lie or the truth?

Mr. Ames—I won't answer the question, it is an impudent one.

In explanation of his former testimony, the witness said he desired to make it as easy as he could for all of these men, and he probably had erred on their side; but now they came in here to make him out a liar.

After much bandying of words between Mr. Clark, as counsel for Mr. Ames, and Mr. Hale, as counsel for Mr. Colfax, Judge Poland announced that unless this was stopped the committee would be compelled to dismiss both of them, as there was a great chattering for nothing.

Mr. Ames (pointing to Mr. Hale)—I have been thinking so ever since he began. [Laughter.]

Witness was positive he either gave or showed to Mr. Colfax a statement showing the balance due, &c., and he (Colfax) gave a check for the balance. It is not probable that he would have given me a check for $634 unless he knew what it was for. He is not so green as that. [Laughter.] Mr. Colfax never notified witness that he would give up the stock. At first witness wanted to get all these men off as easy as possible, and rather stated their view of the case, not relying on his own memory.

Sidney Dillon, a clerk in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, was recalled, and testified that it was his impression that he paid the $1,200 check marked "S. C." to Mr. Oakes Ames; thought he paid him in two $500 bills. In talking with Mr. Ames during the last thirty hours witness had asked him if he did not pay the check to him, and Mr. Ames said he thought it was very likely. Witness could not swear he paid the check to Mr. Ames.

At 5 o'clock the committee took a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The committee reassembled at 7 o'clock, and Vice-President Colfax read the following letter from a gentleman, whom he declared to be the best parliamentarian in the United States:

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
Feb. 10, 1873.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have examined the proceedings of the House of Representatives for the session of Congress commencing December, 1867, and ending July, 1868, as reported in the *Congressional Globe*. I have examined the rulings, as Speaker, on every proposition made during the entire session by Hon. E. B. Washburne and Hon. C. C. Washburn, in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, and find no ruling from the Speaker adverse to my judgment, commended and justified by Parliamentary law.

Very respectfully,
JOHN M. BARCLAY,
Journal Clerk, House of Representatives.

Mr. Colfax then addressed the committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN: Last Fall I was one of a number of persons in public life charged with having been bribed by gifts of stock in the Credit Mobilier, from which enormous dividends had been received, and for which certain legislation had been procured. I replied to these charges in a speech at South Bend, Ind., Sept. 16, 1872, in which, after showing that the most important part of this legislation had been enacted four years before the alleged bribery, I responded to the personal attack as follows, which I read from the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* of Sept. 17: "Now having in my life a dollar's-worth of stocks of any kind that I did not pay for, I claim the right to purchase stock in the Credit Mobilier, or Credit Immobilier, if there is one; nor do I know of any law prohibiting it. Do I need to add that neither Oakes Ames, nor any other person ever gave or offered to give me one share, or twenty shares, or 300 shares in the Credit Mobilier, or any other railroad stock, and that, unfortunately, I have never seen or received to the value of a farthing out of the 270 per cent. dividends, or the 480 per cent. dividends in cash, stock, or bonds you have read about, the past month, nor 100 per cent., nor the tenth of one per cent. I have said that if twenty shares of it could be purchased at par, without buying into a prospective law-suit, it would be a good investment, as valuable a stock as prepresented, but never having been a party nor defendant in a court of justice, I want no stock at any price with a lawsuit on the top of it."

It will be seen from these extracts that I publicly claimed last Fall the right to purchase the stock, and avowed that I would have been willing to pay for twenty shares if I did not buy into a prospective lawsuit, but that no possible profits could induce me to involve myself in litigation, having over four years before this speech voluntarily abandoned a purchased at the rate I had stated, and on the very grounds I had stated, and having no certificate, no ownership to stock in it, my answer to the charges then made is the exact truth. And then I frankly accepted also whatever odium might attach to the willingness to purchase and to hold the stock, if I have indeed done so. I will add that what I then said last September, that neither Oakes Ames nor any other person ever gave or off-red to give me any of this stock, has been repeatedly printed during this session with the essential word "give" omitted, entirely changing its sense. Mr. Ames having sworn Dec. 17 in his original statement before the committee, which he declared (see page 21 of the evidence) embodied the exact facts, that he could not remember having paid me any dividends, now declares, Jan. 21, 1873, a check, payable to the initials S. C., or bearer, for $1,200, but not indorsed by me nor any one else, was paid by him to me as a cash dividend of the Credit Mobilier. In answer to this charge, I repeat again, that I have not the slightest knowledge, or recollection, or belief, that I ever saw this check, or received it, or any other check of Mr. Ames, till he presented it before this committee, nor that I have ever been paid or proffered by him, directly or indirectly, in check, stock, or bonds, $1,200, or $100, or $1, on any account whatever. I further state that I have not the slightest knowledge, recollection, or belief that I ever heard there was or could be any cash dividends on the Credit Mobilier till the discussion of last Fall, and I am as positive as I can be of any fact in the past that Mr. Ames never spoke to me of this last dividend, and never paid or proffered to me, in person or through any other channel, any check or money, or bonds, on that or any other account. It seems to me impossible and incredible that I could have received the check without remembering that it came to my income, and especially in a check drawn so singularly to initials and not containing my name at all; nor could I have talked to him when he failed, as I did, about letting the $600 go, which I had paid him on the dividend stock, if he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, $60 interest on which Mr. Ames says he paid me in January, 1869; and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever on the stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of Jan. 7, namely, that I had contracted to purchase, had paid about $500, had heard of threatened and acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had, therefore, abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at a loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence.

I come now to the bank deposit of $1,300 in bills for June 22, 1868, and the committee will remember that I really invited the examination of my bank accounts, by stating to them, unasked, that I kept my accounts at the First National Bank, where all my checks deposited would be found indorsed by me whether payable to order or bearer. Difficult as it is to recall all the transactions of five years in a public man's life, I will state to the committee where all the money came from deposited from June 22, 1868, and will add that it was the month immediately succeeding my nomination for the office I now hold, and the total deposit was $4,968 63, and there being no previous deposit later than the 1st of June, it shows that this amount was the accumulation of moneys paid to me during the intervening three weeks. This is also proven by the dates of the checks deposited. One check was for $18 63, dated June 13, signed by J. N. Seymour, since deceased; one for $250, dated June 19, signed by E. C. Cardin; and one for $600, dated June 17, signed by T. Denny & Co.—none of them having the slightest connection with the subject of investigation before this committee. Of the deposit of bills for $700, I am positive the sum was paid me by my step-father, Mr. Matthews, on account of a debt he owed me. In December, 1867, I paid $455 for a piano bought of Steinway & Co., through W. G. Metzerott, for his daughter, the check for which is in the bank, and I agreed to wait for the most of it until the Summer, when he expected to be better able to pay me. After my nomination, in May, 1868, I had numberless appeals for contributions for political expenses in various localities, for processions, bands, charity, religious aid, &c., and I had promised to contribute as promptly and largely as possible to the legitimate expenses of the canvass in my sharply-contested State of Indiana. I therefore asked Mr. Matthews to pay me his indebtedness as soon as he could raise it, to assist me in meeting those demands incident to my new position. During the month of June, 1868, and, as nearly as I can fix the time, about the middle of the month, he paid me $600 in bills on account, and early the Lext season he paid me another installment, completing the payments before Congress adjourned, late in July, I am very confident this $1,300 formed part of this $1,300 deposit, being part of my cash receipts between the deposits of June 1 and 22. About the time of this payment, and, as near as I can fix the date, about the middle of the month of June, and very soon after the payment of Mr. Matthews, I was opening my letter-mail at the breakfast table, in accordance with my usual custom, and found an envelope within another envelope postmarked New-York. On opening the inner envelope, I found it contained a letter written by Geo. F. Nesbitt, congratulating me most cordially and warmly on my nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and saying that the writer desired to send me, confidentially, the remittance inclosed to aid me in the heavy expenses in the canvass, but wished it kept a secret, as neither his family nor any one would ever know it unless I told them. Inclosed in this was a greenback or a national bank note for $1,000. It was as gratifying as it was liberal, and holding up the letter and the bill, I asked the attention of all my family to it, and then read them the letter. The fact of sending so large a bill by mail was commented upon, and the magnitude of the gift was discussed, when Mr. Matthews remarked that it came in good time, either he or I then referring especially to the appeal of Mr. Conner, Chairman of the Indiana Republican Committee, for money to aid in arranging for the canvass already in active progress there. The bill was then passed round from hand to hand and examined. I am sure I deposited it with the $900 I had received from Mr. Matthews, and, purchasing on the same day, as the bank-books show, a draft for the exact amount of this remittance, and in exact accordance with the directions, and exactly as discussed at my table at the time, sent it at once to the Chairman of the Republican Committee at Indianapolis. Fortunately, this does not rest on my own testimony alone. Living witnesses will tell the committee that they remember the receipt of this bill and the contents of the letter in which it was enclosed, and that it was at once discussed how it could be used to carry out Mr. Nesbitt's desire; and the draft presented and sworn to by the cashier of the bank proves that the very day I deposited $1,300 in bills, I bought and remitted out of my deposit draft for $1,000 to the Chairman of the Indiana State Committee. That draft, indorsed by Mr. Conner, was found in the bank here, and laid before your committee the next day after the bank deposit was testified to, by my counsel as the time promising to connect it with my evidence. My family at the time consisted of mother—since deceased—my step-father, Mr. Matthews, and my half-sister, Mrs. Hollister, whose residence is in a distant Territory, beyond the Rocky Mountains, and it was fortunate there were living witnesses to this besides myself, for, on a thorough examination of the accounts and papers of Mr. Nesbitt, made by his executor at my request, Mr. Nesbitt having died the next year, no trace of it is there found. He had carried out exactly what he wrote, that it was intended to be confidential, unknown even to his family, and if it was revealed it would have to be by me; and he evidently sent it in a bill the more surely to accomplish the object. During the last eight or ten years the accumulations of my letters has been so extraordinary that it has been my regular habit to destroy fully nine-tenths of them. Those that are not destroyed are not filed, but kept in their envelopes until they crowd my drawers and tables, and are then tied up, but not chronologically, to be stowed away wherever room for them can be found. Indeed, Mr. Chauncey, of the House employes, after I had left that wing of the Capitol for the Senate wing in 1869, happened to find a box full of old letters thus tied up, the loss of which I had entirely overlooked. I have gone three times over all the letters I have preserved, and have not found this letter or any political letters for June, 1868. The acknowledgment of this draft of $1,000 sent to Indiana cannot be found, though fortunately the bank pass-book, which had paidthim on the dividend stock he had paid me an overplus of $700. I must add that until to-day I have never heard of the certificate for $1,500 of Union Pacific bonds, $60 interest on which Mr. Ames says he paid me in January, 1869; and I would not have been more astounded to have been charged by him with the assassination of one of his family than I have been by his charges that he paid me either $1,200 or $60, or any other amount whatever on the stock that I had abandoned. I will add that for over four years I have spoken in my family of this transaction exactly as I described it in my testimony of Jan. 7, namely, that I had contracted to purchase, had paid about $500, had heard of threatened and acrimonious litigation among its principal stockholders, and had, therefore, abandoned it without receiving any dividend or certificate, but at a loss of the money I had paid upon it, and of the fact of these conversations I will produce evidence.

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Judge Poland stated that the committee did not desire to hear further testimony on that subject.

Mr. Ames recalled—Had no knowledge of any money being paid to aid in the election of Senator Carpenter. Gen. Butler recommended that Mr. Carpenter be employed as counsel for the road about the time that Mr. Carpenter was a candidate for the Senate; witness would not agree to employ Mr. Carpenter as they did not want any counsel, and Mr. Carpenter was not employed; had no knowledge of Mr. Alley or any other director taking such action; witness never made any statements about Mr. Carpenter being employed as counsel for the road in presence of Mr. Burlington or any other member of the House; had no knowledge of any application being made to the Central Pacific Road to retain Mr. Carpenter.

Hon. James Burlington sworn: Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Ames, or hear any conversation in relation to Mr. Carpenter being employed as counsel? A.—No, Sir, never.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Gen. Butler in reference to that matter? A.—Some time ago I heard Gen. Butler state that the proposition had been made for the Union Pacific Road to retain Mr. Carpenter as counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad.

Q.—Tell us all that was said. A.—Gen. Butler said that Mr. Carpenter's friend had sent down here to have Mr. Carpenter retained as counsel, for the sum of $10,000. He said that Mr. Alley objected to it. Witness did not know if Gen. Butler was employed.

Judge Poland announced that the examination of witnesses was now concluded. If any new evidence should be discovered, the committee, of course, would hear it.

The committee then, at 9¾ P. M., adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when they will proceed to make up the report.

After the adjournment of the committee to-night, Vice-President Colfax received the following dispatch from his married sister in Iowa:

KELLOGG, Iowa, Feb. 11.

Mother wrote me in the Summer of 1868 of your receiving a $1,000 bill. Mentioned it with other things, showing how much you were appreciated. Searching for letter. Will send it if found.

MARY S. COWLES.

The above dispatch will be filed with the committee to-morrow.

FINE ARTS.

The Williams & Everett Collection.

The Boston fire has had so depressing an effect on art matters in that vicinity that the largest picture-dealers in that city, Messrs. Williams & Everett, have transferred a portion of their stock to New-York, and have placed it on exhibition at the Somerville Gallery in Fifth-avenue. The pictures forming the collection have evidently been selected with care, and a large number of them were painted to order for the firm during last Summer. We find in the gallery specimens of Zamacois, Meyer Von Bremen, Tissot, Toulmouche, Frere, Th. Rosseau, Daubigny, Schreyer, Tschaggeny, Troyon, Corot, Courbet, J. Hubner, Verschur, and many other foreign artists of the first class; while our own school is represented by Bellows, Coleman, Geo. Inness, Bierstadt, Bricher, Guy, W. T. Richards, Henry Bacon, and Tait.

Of Zamacois' there are two works—"A Cavalier" and "The Favorite Horse." The latter is the last picture painted by the artist, and is unfinished. It shows, however, in a very unmistakable manner, how much power Zamacois could have thrown into subjects of this character had his life been spared. Bakalowics is represented by two of the largest and best pictures we have yet seen from his pencil, brilliant and harmonious in color and strong in expression. Of Meyer Von Bremen there are two studies and a large and very fine oil painting, "Yes or No?" representing a young lady musing over a love letter. The most notable work in the gallery is unquestionably Schreyer's "Arabs in Ambush—Early Morn." Three mounted sons of the desert have concealed themselves behind a ridge of rocks, and are intently watching some approaching travelers. One of the horses is lowering his head to drink at a little pool. The attitudes of the horses and their wild, dark-faced riders, are unmistakably true to nature. It is one of the great merits of Schreyer that whether he paints us a Russian Winter scene or carries us to the burning desert, we feel that a study of the scene itself could alone have enabled him to paint it as he does. His are no studied pictures, but genuine reflections of nature herself. Roybet's "Household Guard" is a fine work. Tissot's appears in all his qualifiness in "Marguerite in Church," a thoughtful composition, and Toulmouche gives us one of his handsome and splendidly-dressed ladies indulging in "A Revery." A very carefully painted work of Julien De Print, representing a Christmas Carol, one of the most loved writers of her time, reading one of her own poems to a favorite attendant, will attract attention from its careful study of the costume and domestic appliances of the fourteenth century. Voliman's "Story of the Fairies" is also good, and Feschinger's "Morning at Stunburg Lake" is well worthy of attention from its fine silvery lights, good aerial perspective and breadth of treatment.

From Geo. Inness there is a good view of "The Roman Campagna;" a marine piece, by Bricher; two fine water colors, by A. F. Bellows; "Tolling Toll," by Henry Bacon; a sketch by Coleman, and a study from life of Daniel Webster, by Gilbert Stuart. The genuineness of the work is guaranteed.

The sale will take place on Monday and Tuesday evenings next.

The Little Neck Murder.

The Coroner's inquest in the case of James Graham, the murdered shoe-maker of Little Neck, will be resumed to-day. Yesterday, John and Thomas McCreary, who claim to be half brothers of the murdered man, made application to the Surrogate of Queens County for letters of administration on Graham's estate, which, it appears, amounts to only $5,000 or $6,000, instead of $10,000 or $15,000, as at first reported. It is intimated that the Coroner will be able to produce some evidence tending to criminate certain persons in Graham's slaughter, but nothing definite regarding it has yet been made public.

To the Members of the American Institute.

Believing in the wisdom of the founders of the American Institute, and their earnest purpose to advance the interests of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the arts, and to encourage improvements therein, as set forth in the charter;

And believing that the prostitution of the means and honored name which the founders and their successors built up and established by many years of earnest and honest endeavors would be a public calamity, a large body of members of the Institute have formed an association, under the title of the "Reform Committee of the American Institute." *They have pledged themselves to each other that they will neither seek or accept office;*

That they will not enter into any compromise with those whose mismanagement has brought reproach and opprobrium upon the Institute, and that they will not retain in power those who have, during the last few years, sought self-aggrandisement and emolument through its means. The Reform Committee will not countenance those who have steadily encroached upon and usurped the rights of members, and conducted its business affairs regardless of justice and honor, perpetuating themselves in office by self-nominations, packed meetings, and denial of free discussion—men who have resolved to change the intent and purposes of the Institute from a noble, liberal promotion of national industry, science, and art to that of a speculating financial institution.

To this end the party now in control of the Institute are endeavoring to enforce a code of by-laws not legally adopted taking away the vested rights of members at large and placing them in the hands of thirteen irresponsible officers nominated by a committee of their own number, delegating to themselves the absolute power of changing all by-laws to suit their own purposes. To assess members, sell and transfer property, abolish meetings of the Institute, and do such other acts as they may choose in relation to its affairs without the consent or knowledge of the body corporate. The Reform Committee earnestly request the co-operation of all members who seek the best interests of the Institute, to the end that its good name may be restored, and that usurpation of the rights of members may cease; that the exhibitions of the Institute may be conducted on principles of equity;

That competent judges may be selected, and their decisions delivered to exhibitors inviolate; that exhibitors may be treated with proper courtesy and due respect; that the library of the Institute, now containing more than 10,000 volumes, may be properly catalogued and rendered available to members; that proper persons may be chosen for office, and elections based upon principles of honesty; that the funds be properly secured and economically appropriated to the objects for which they were intended, and that all matters pertaining to the Institute may be conducted in such a spirit as will admit of public scrutiny, and that the Press—that most powerful and beneficent feature of our civilization—may not, as heretofore, be debarred from a knowledge of, and opportunity to criticise the workings of an institution which claims to extend its fostering care to the advancement of American industry, science, and art.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE REFORM COMMITTEE.—*Advertisement.*

HAVANA, N. P., BAHAMAS.—The City of Havana, Alexandra's best Coffee House, is kept by a gentleman from Europe, and is now open for the reception of visitors. Rates moderate. Under the management of Mr. Thomas Hall, late of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau.—*Advertisement.*

Chestnut Soap.

For the Brain, the Nervous System, and the Blood. WINCHESTER'S Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Try it.—*Advertisement.*

Leaves No Disagreeable Odor.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, the fragrant hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, issued this day, contains the LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

CORRESPONDENCE from CUBA, CALIFORNIA, WASHINGTON, and ALBANY.

SELECTIONS from the LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

Items about the WEST, COLORADO, IOWA, and NEBRASKA.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS on Current Events.

AGRICULTURAL MATTER, original and selected.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB of Feb. 11.

The LATEST MARKETS, FARM PRODUCE, STOCK, COMMERCIAL and FINANCIAL.

For sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, at five cents per copy.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no dis

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The transactions at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Feb. 11, were of more than usual importance, the attendance large and the result of the day's business encouraging to the real estate interests. The following is a review of the sales made and otherwise:

Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co., at an executor's sale, by order of the executor of the estate of [illegible] Parker, deceased, disposed of the premises known as Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-street, south-west corner of Clinton-street, embracing two lots together, forming a plot in size 49.10 by 80, the buildings thereon consisting of two three-story brick, one [illegible]-story brick, one three-story brick-front, and one three-story frame house, for $44,700, the purchaser being Henry McCadden, Jr. Also, the following City real estate at public auction: three lots, each 25 by 99.11, with frame dwelling and frame stable thereon situated south side of East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 10 feet east of Madison avenue, with two lots each same size, in rear, with two frame cottages thereon, situate on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 60 feet east of Madison-avenue, sold together in one parcel to D. S. Dunscomb for $28,900; one lot, 25 by 100, on the same side of East One Hundred and Tenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, sold to F. Bleecker for $20,250, and a lease, having nine years to run, of lot with four-story brick building thereon, No. 249 Washington-street, east side, between Robinson and Murray streets, ground rent $700 per year, leased to R. H. Van Auken for $5,000. The same firm also offered at public auction three lots with four corrugated iron stores thereon, located on the north side of East Thirty-fourth-street, [illegible] feet east of First-avenue, and a three-story brick store and lot on the east side of First-avenue, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street, but the bids received for the property being below its estimated value, it was withdrawn.

Wm. Kennelly, at an administrator's sale, by order of the administrator of the estate of John Kennedy, deceased, sold a lease of the property located on the south-west corner of Broadway and West Thirty-fifth-street, comprising a plot of ground as measured on the present new line of Broadway, in size 24.5 by 82.10 by 87.4 by 26.11, with a full size lot in rear, 25 by half block, on which are erected a brick store on corner and three five-story brick tenement-houses in rear, renting for about $8,000 per annum, for $24,000, the purchaser being Thomas Kennedy. The lease has two years to run from May 1 next. A covenant for renewal for twenty-one years is contained therein, but at the option of the owner of the realty, in which case of renewal, the rent is fixed at five per cent. upon the appraised valuation of the buildings, with taxes and assessments, and $600 ground rent. Should the lease not be renewed, however, the owner of the ground is to pay for buildings. At the price noted the purchase was considered a most judicious one for the buyer.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of G. Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, sold two unfinished four-story brick flat houses and lots—latter each 17.6 by 100.11—situate on the north side of East One Hundred and Third-street, 45 feet west of Third-avenue, both which were bought by Messrs. Samelson, the plaintiff in the legal action, one for $4,000 and the other for $3,000. These sums do not, however, represent the value of the property disposed of, for the houses are worth from $12,000 to $18,000 each, but the mortgage foreclosed was a second incumbrance on the realty, and at the sale other interested parties not deeming it necessary to bid, the second mortgagee protected the property for his own benefit.

The sale of Brooklyn lots by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at public auction, was a great success, all the lots offered, thirty-six in number, being sold at even higher prices than was anticipated, and all, as we are informed, to bona fide purchasers. The result indicates a movement in Brooklyn real estate. The attendance around Mr. Johnson's stand was large, and the bidding throughout the auction was animated. The lots disposed of are located respectively on Keap, Hewes, Hooper, and Penn streets, and the aggregate of the sale reached the sum of $61,775. Full particulars, with exact location of lots and names of purchasers, will be found below in the summary annexed.

The two legal sales of New-York property in charge of A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., were both adjourned, viz.: Sale of house and lot, No. 1,276 Third-avenue, 125 feet north of Seventy-eighth-street, adjourned to Feb. 18, and sale of house and lot on West Twenty-[illegible]-street, 238.4 feet west of Ninth-avenue, adjourned to March 11. No further business was transacted.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the only auction announced is as follows: By E. H. Ludlow & Co., administrators' and executors' sale, by order of the administrators of the estate of Thomas Tileston, deceased, and the executors of the estate of Paul Spofford, deceased, of the lease of the very valuable property known as No. 37 Barclay-street and No. 42 Park-place, between Church-street and College-place, embracing a lot 25 by 159.7, extending through from street to street named, with a five-story basement and sub-cellar iron-front building covering same thereon; lease from Columbia College, dated May 1, 1871, with twenty-one years, with two renewals; ground-rent, $1,650 per annum to Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per year. The premises are rented until May 1 at the rate of $8,000 per year.

Exchange Sales, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1873

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Premises Nos. 405 and 407 Grand-st., s. w. corner Clinton-st., comprising 2 lots together forming plot in size 49.10x80, with the following buildings thereon: 1 3-story brick-front house 24.10x34, 1 4-story frame house 24.10x34, 1 3-story brick house 22.6x41.1, 1 3-story brick house 11.1x25, and 1 3-story brick house 25x32.5, sold together in one parcel.... $44,700

3 lots, E. 128th-st., 10 ft. e. of Madison-av., each 25x99.11, with frame house and frame stable on same; also, 2 lots in rear, each same size, E. 127th-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Madison-av., with 2 frame cottages thereon, sold in one parcel.... 28,900

1 lot, E. 110th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.... 20,250

1 4-story brick building and lease of lot No. 249 Washington-st., e. s., between Robinson and Murray sts., lot in size 21x75, lease for nine years from May 1, 1873, ground rent $700 per year, with taxes and assessments.... 5,000

By William Kennelly.

1-story brick store, 3 5-story brick tenement-houses, and lease of plot, Broadway, s. w. corner W. 35th-st., with lot in rear fronting on 35th-st., plot in size 24.5x81.10x87.4x26.11, lot 25 x ½ block, lease for 2 years from May 1, 1873.... 24,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 4-story brick flat house (unfinished) and lot, E. 103d-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 17.6x100.11.... 4,000

1 four-story brick flat house (unfinished) and lot, East 103d-st., 62.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., adjoining above, lot same size.... 3,000

BROOKLYN.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, No. 1 Keap-st., n. s., 221.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 24x100; H. D. Umstadter, New-York, purchaser.... $1,800

2 lots, Nos. 2 and 3, Hewes-st., n. s., 156.8 ft. w. of Bedford-av., each 22.2x100, same buyer as above, $1,700 each.... 3,400

2 lots, Nos. 4 and 5, Penn-st., s. s., 81.4 ft. e. of Bedford-av., each 20.4x100; Wm. Johnston, Brooklyn, purchaser, $1,450 each.... 2,900

1 lot, No. 6, Lee-av., n. e. corner Hooper-st., 23x80; William R. Toohey, Hartford, Conn., purchaser.... 2,800

1 lot, No. 10, Hooper-st., n. s., 159.8 ft. e. of Lee-av., 21.4x100; Isaac Culver, Brooklyn, purchaser.... 1,800

4 lots, Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14 Penn-st., n. s., 82.4 ft. e. of Lee-av., each 20.10x100; Henry Rankin, Brooklyn, purchaser, $1,430 each.... 5,720

5 lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19, Penn-st., s. s., 222.8 ft. e. of Marcy-av., each 20.5x100; same buyer as above, $1,225 each.... 6,125

1 lot, No. 20, Penn-st., s. s., 241.2 ft. w. of Harrison-av.; H. D. Umstadter, purchaser.... 1,300

4 lots, Nos. 21, 22, 23, and 24, Marcy-av., n. e. corner of Hewes-st., each 21.4x80; Frederick Alder, Williamsburg, purchaser, $1,250 each.... 5,000

5 lots, Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, Hooper-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Harrison-av., each 19.6x100; Wm. Boyer, Newark, N. J., purchaser, $1,400 each.... 7,000

5 lots, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, Penn-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., each 21x100; John Sanborn, Williamsburg, purchaser, $1,250 each.... 6,250

2 lots, Nos. 36 and 37, Hewes-st., 100 ft. e. of Harrison-av., each 20x100; D. D. Umstadter, purchaser, $1,500 each.... 3,000

3 lots, 39, 40, and 41, Penn-st., n. w. corner of Lee-av., each 22.4x75; F. Q. Holcomb, Brooklyn, purchaser, $1,560 each.... 4,680

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 10.

Amity-st., s. e. corner Green-st., 20x75; 137th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 6th-av., th. w. 78 ft., th. n. e. 99.4 ft., th. s. 60.10 ft., gore.... $60,000

Greenwich-st., s. e. corner Dey-st., 48x67.4x40.5.... 70,000

Sullivan-st., s. e. s., 87.4 ft. w. of Grand-st., 20x[illegible].... 13,500

27th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x92.... 45,000

31st-st., n. s., between 5th and 6th avs., (No. 7 West,) 25x98.9.... 45,000

21st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st-av., 20x92.... 7,250

33d-st., n. s., 142.9 ft. e. of Madison-av., 18.9x98.9.... 19,500

34th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x98.9.... 66,250

49th-st., s. s., 229 ft. w. of 7th-av., 14.3x98.9.... 15,000

46th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.4.... 15,000

54th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 62x100.5x62.6x100.5.... 47,500

47th-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x74.10x25x74.6.... 17,000

112th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x100.10.... 14,000

124th-st., s. s., 48 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, 25x99.11.... 4,800

142d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, th. s. 99.11 to centre block x th. w. to point 178 ft. e. of 6th-av. x th. s. 43.8 x th. n. e. 227.4 to s. s. 142d-st. x th. w. along same 118 to beginning gores; 141st-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, th. n. 28.8x s. e. 50.7x th. s. w. 75x th. n. 88.1 to beginning gore; 140th-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th-av., widened, th. n. 99.11 to centre block x th. e. 125.10 x th. s. w. 155.6 to n. s. 140th-st. x th. w. 16.8 to beginning lot and gore.... 13,000

LEASES.

Division-st., Nos. 133, 135, 137, 5½ years, per year.... $6,000

Fulton-st., No. 124; also, Fulton-st., s. e. corner Nassau, 2 years from April, 1872, per year.... 7,000

12th-st., No. 48, East, 5 years—2 years, per year, $5,000; 3 years, per year.... 4,500

2d-av., No. 867, 5 years, per year.... 2,800

2d-av., No. 869, 4 years, per year.... 1,750

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED.—The elegant four-story, French-basement, brown-stone house, No. 25 East 38th-st.; built by Robbins; about 19 feet wide and most desirable in all respects; close to Madison-av.; neighborhood unsurpassed; possession May 1, 1873. Price to rent, $450 per month. Price for sale, with furniture, $55,000; or without furniture, $45,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND DEEP CORner first-class Store on Broadway, below Canal-st., with large rent roll. Price $400,000. Light on three sides.
ALSO,
one more Corner for sale. Fifty feet on Broadway by 150 feet on side street. Price $350,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 50TH-ST., AN ELEgant four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET OR LEASE—Building and lot, No. 1 Park-row, corner Ann-st. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

$10,000 TO LOAN.—EXECUTOR'S money; no bonus required. Will loan it on vacant lots, or improved City property. HALL J. HOW, No. 11 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.
WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET—Near 7th-av., four-story brown-stone.
EAST TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near Broadway, three-story brown-stone.
EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—Between Madison and 5th avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.
EAST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., three-story brick.
EAST FORTIETH-STREET—Between Park and Lexington avs., three-story brown-stone.
EAST FORTY-THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and Madison avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FORTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story Nova Scotia stone.
EAST FORTY-EIGHTH STREET—Near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FORTY-NINTH-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
EAST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET—Near 5th-av., elegant four-story brown-stone.
WEST FIFTY THIRD-STREET—Between 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
WEST FIFTY-SIXTH-STREET—Between, 5th and 6th avs., four-story brown-stone.
FIFTH-AVENUE—A large and elegant house near 49th-st.
FIFTH-AVENUE—Four-story stone house near 53d-st.
MADISON-AVENUE—Between 36th and 37th-sts., first-class four-story brown-stone.
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Between 35th and 36th-sts., three-story brown-stone.
Also, many other houses for sale on 5th, Madison, and Lexington avenues, and on the cross streets, in desirable locations; valuable business property in various parts of the City; vacant lots on 5th-av., the Boulevards, and other choice situations.
Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
Branch Office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square.)

49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner is about leaving for Europe, and will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable.
For further particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE ON GROUND RENT OF TWENTY-ONE YEARS—No. 299 5th-av., south-east corner 31st-st., 25x100 feet, for business purposes; ground rent $12,500 per annum; or FOR SALE for $125,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE ON 99TH ST., between 8th and 9th avs.; price $4,500 each; also, four lots on 97th-st., same location and price; also, two lots, corner, and adjoining of St. Nicholas-av. and 141st-st., average depth 132 feet; price very low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 48TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., first-class four-story Dorchester stone house, finished in the most superior manner. For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON 83D-ST., NEAR MADison-av.; high ground, no rock, street sewered, pipes in. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES A. SCHERMERHORN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NOS. 121, 123 and 125 East 22d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 75 feet by half block, with five-story factory covering the front. Apply to owner, Mrs. MARY G. WELLS, No. 22 East 35th-st.

FOR SALE ON 5TH AND PARK AVS.—No. 556 5th-av., decorated and furnished in the most elegant manner; No. 61 Park-av., now being decorated; price low, terms easy. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH AND grounds south-east corner 5th-av. and 19th-st.; about 80 feet on 5th-av., by 150 feet on 19th-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON 112TH-ST., north side, between 5th and 6th avs.; price, $8,000; $6,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, ON BROADWAY, OPPOSITE City Hall Park—The first-class store No. 234 Broadway; five story, 24x120 feet. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-QUARTER OF AN UNdivided interest of about thirteen acres, more or less, at Fort George, 10th-av., and about 187th-st., for $50,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A.—NEAR 5TH-AV., MEDIUM, FULL, and extra-size houses; bargains on 29th, 41st, 48th, 49th, 53d, 57th, and 62d sts. V. K. STEVENSON JR., No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 236 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

$5,000, $5,500, $6,000, $6,500, $7,000, and upward will buy first-class brick dwellings, containing ten rooms or more, with modern improvements, good location, convenient to Grand and Roosevelt sts., to New-York, and cars to City Hall, Brooklyn; terms easy; call and see before you purchase. Williamsburg and Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, real estate for sale and to rent a specialty.
O. V. HOLCOMB, No. 87 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THREE-story attic high-stoop brick house, 23x50x100, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry; price $13,000; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage; would take equity in small house at Elizabeth or Newark, N. J. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 48 Wall-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—The three and a half story brown-stone house, No. 54 Pierrepont-st., south side, between Hicks and Henry sts., 25x45, extension first and second stories 15 feet, lot 100 feet, with also the rear lot 25x100 feet, fronting on Montague-st. Apply to C. W. MOORE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON BROOKLYN Heights, three minutes' walk from Wall-street ferry; lot 25x100; brick house; price $16,000; possession 1st May. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 202 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

HOMES.

Houses, lots, farms, manufacturing sites, and buildings on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey and Newark and New-York Railroads.
Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT GREENWICH, CONN.—The dwelling-house of the subscriber, with five acres of land, or more if desired, fronting on main avenue, all in perfect order, requiring no outlay whatever; will be sold a great bargain. For terms, &c., apply to FRANCIS TOMES, No. 104 Broadway.
Also about eighteen acres of fine meadow, suitable for building sites, having good views, fronting on main avenue of the village, admirably located; terms very easy.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE in Dutchess County, situate on the Dover Turnpike, one mile from the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, Millbrook Station; forty-eight acres of land, good house with thirteen rooms, water in the kitchen, full supply of out-buildings; also a large number of apple, pear, plum, and cherry-trees, and great variety of small fruit, &c., &c., in bearing condition. Apply to SAMUEL BROWN, No. 34½ Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE Ridge, fifteen minutes' walk from the depots, plots of ground; also, country seats, furnished and supplied with water and gas, same as in the City of New-York. Apply to EDWARD COLES, on the premises, or FRANCIS BROWN, No. 129 Front-st., New-York.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY PLACE, ten or eighty acres, on the Hudson River, at Scarborough, one mile below Sing Sing; large double brick house, 50x52; stable, gate-house, and other outbuildings; views very fine. Apply to EDWARD AUSTEN, No. 287 Pearl-st., or ROBERT H. BOORMAN, No. 81 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMford, and Norwalk for sale. Send price and style of house you are seeking and receive a prompt and reliable reply. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., FARM, eighteen acres; good house, out-buildings, farm implements, stock; would exchange. None but principals need apply at No. 2 Burling-slip, City. Price $10,000.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE near Tarrytown, adjoining one of the depots of New Boston Railroad. Inquire of J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

FOR SALE, AT MILBURN, N. J.—80 ACRES of land suitable for cutting up into villa plots on high ground; fine location. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—COUNTRY SEAT of twenty-seven acres; new house and out-buildings; high ground, plenty of fruit; $15,000; terms easy. D. W. LAMON.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J.—LOCATION high, very healthy; ten residences from $3,000 to $30,000; easy terms. B. F. SMALL, owner, No. 111 Liberty-st.

NYACK.—PLOT, (120x164,) SOUTH-WEST corner Piermont and Cornelison avs., for sale; best residence part of Nyack; will make two very handsome villa sites. Dr. I. J. WELLS, Nanuet, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HUDSON RIVER SHORE, only twenty-five miles; modern house; four acres; improvements; $16,000; forty acres unimproved in lots to suit. C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

TO EXCHANGE AT MORRISTOWN.—Good house with two acres; will trade for merchandise; price $20,000; mortgage $10,500. BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J., five minutes' walk to depot; eleven rooms; all the improvements; price, $6,500. Address OWNER, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

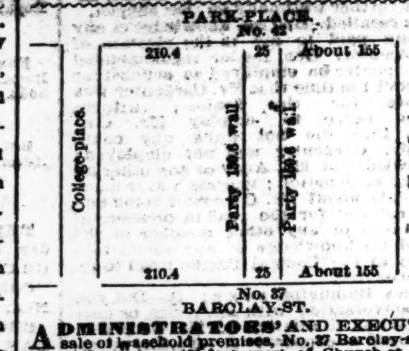
WESTCHESTER COUNTY—VALUAble properties for sale, suitable for investment or speculation, by F. G. & D. BROWN, Broadway and Wall-st.

JERSEY CITY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE IN JERSEY CITY—SEVeral valuable lots. Apply to A. & L. NEILSON, No. 70 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PARK-PLACE.
No. 42



No. 37
BARCLAY-ST.

ADMINISTRATORS' AND EXECUTORS' sale of leasehold premises, No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, 155 feet west of Church-st., in the City of New-York.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of the administrators of Thomas Tileston and the executors of Paul Spofford, the lease of the lot together with the five-story, basement and sub-cellar iron front building, known as No. 37 Barclay-st. and No. 42 Park-place, covering the entire lot 25 feet by 159 feet 7 inches. The lot is leased from the Trustees of Columbia College for 21 years, from May 1, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the College. The ground rent is $1,650 per annum till Oct. 1, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum. The premises are rented till May 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum.

TERMS OF SALE.
Ten per cent. to be paid on the day of the sale, and the balance on the 14th day of March, when the assignment of the lease will be delivered; fifty per cent., however, of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three years.
Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.
SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.
For full particulars apply to Messrs. VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, office No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, WITHOUT reserve, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 13,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
TWENTY VALUABLE BROOKLYN HOUSES, and a number of vacant lots, located as follows: No. 147 Henry-st., No. 64 Henry-st., No. 73 Orange-st., Nos. 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, and 608 Vanderbilt-av., No. 208 Marcy-av., Nos. 85 and 104 Hopkins-st. Also, small cottages on 18th and 20th sts. Also, valuable vacant lots on Greene-av. and 17th-st. Maps at the auctioneer's office.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
The best business property in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, consisting of the superb north-east corner of Fourth st. and South 8th-st.; the plot has been cut up into six lots, each of which will be sold singly on exceedingly liberal terms, viz.: eighty per cent. on mortgage for five or ten years. It is conceded by all real estate experts that there is to-day no business property for sale in Williamsburg that for desirability and intrinsic value will compare with the lots to be offered. Grocers, druggists, butchers, saloon-keepers, dry-goods men, and all others interested are invited to call on the auctioneer for maps and particulars.
TUESDAY, Feb. 25,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Immense sale of Brooklyn lots and houses, located in every part of the city, but principally in the Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-first Wards. Maps now preparing.
THURSDAY, Feb. 27,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Great sale of New-York improved and unimproved property to close an estate. Located down-town and up-town, east side and west side. Maps and particulars in a few days.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,
South-east corner Broad and Wall sts.,
Suitable for corporations, bankers, lawyers, &c., TO RENT FROM MAY 1.
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE-PROOF throughout, well-lighted and ventilated, heated by steam; every modern convenience. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, No. 33 Exchange-place. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET.
In the Drexel fire-proof building, corner of Broad and Wall-streets. Offices singly or en suite. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—The extra wide lot No. 224 5th-av., four doors north of 26th-st., (Madison-square,) to lease on ground rent for twenty-one years, at $10,500 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE ON GROUND RENT—A wide corner, for business purposes, on west side of 5th av., below 22d-st., or for sale for $250,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class store No. 501 Broadway, about 30x200; through to Mercer-st.; rent $30,000 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES, SINGLY OR EN SUITE, to let in the fire-proof building of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Wall-st., near Broad-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BENNETT'S FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, Nassau, Fulton and Ann streets. Offices to let, singly or en suite. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FLOORS IN THE new building Nos. 17, 19, 21, and 23 Rose-st., well adapted for printers or manufacturing purposes requiring abundant light, with or without steam power. Apply to OCKERSHAUSEN BROS., No. 380 South-st., or J. T. PRESTON, No. 27 Rose-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, WITH STEAM POWER—A plot of ground 75 feet front, including corner lot; would erect a building to suit a responsible tenant. Apply to McCLAVE BROS., 11th-av. and 22d-st.

TO LET—TWO STORIES OF THE BUILDing over the East River National Bank, corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.; 29 by 60 feet each; with handsome entrance on Broadway. Inquire in the Bank.

TO LET—FROM 1ST MAY, A LARGE three-story building, (workshops,) on rear, with wide entrance, No. 218 West Houston-st., near Varick; rent, $700. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE OF A VERY DESIRAble corner, 6th-av., west side, possession May 1. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 57 Lispenard-st.

TO LET—BUILDING NO. 864 BROADWAY, between 17th and 18th sts., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, by A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.—Furnished—50th-st., near 5th-av., three story, $3,400 per year; 59th-st., near Lexington-av., three story, $2,400 per year. Unfurnished—Lexington-av., three story, $2,000 per year; West 57th-st., four story, full width, $3,800 per year.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, to rent, furnished and unfurnished, several brick villas; gas, water, baths, and all modern improvements; gardens, lawns, shade-trees; thirty-five minutes of Wall-st. Apply to E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, Real Estate Broker, No. 130 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR ONE YEAR, BY A FAMILY going to Europe, a thoroughly and beautifully furnished house, situated between Park and Madison avs.; price $7,000. Address C. C. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., giving full name and residence. Also, stable in East 41st-st. to rent.

GENEVA, N. Y.—TO RENT FURNISHED, the house No. 202 Main-st., with the grounds attached; the house commodious, the location desirable. For particulars, apply to FRED. W. PRINCE, Seneca-st., Geneva, N. Y.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, with fine grounds, at Fort Washington and Inwood to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. P. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, a small house, furnished; must be in good order, and well located. If suited, will take for term of years. Address, with full particulars, H. R. F., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A GENtleman and lady, without children, a medium-sized furnished house, between 17th and 35th sts., and 5th and Lexington avs. Address, stating terms, Box No. 2,273 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE, between 14th and 23d sts., in a good neighborhood. Address, stating location, rent, &c., R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences on first of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.—A MEETing of depositors will be held at First District Court, corner of Chambers and Centre sts., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M. Depositors of other savings banks invited. President Van Name and Vice-President Goddard are expected.

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. No. 185 Bleecker-st. ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, **100 miles, from Champaign to Havana**, on the Illinois River, **are completed**, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. **Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $395,000 over 1871. Net receipts** from this part of the line alone are **more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds** made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and **connects important towns and cities**, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which **insure local business of great magnitude.** Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and **enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.**

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, **308 miles are completed**, and 28 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, **convertible into stock** at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. **Price, 90** and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
Morris and Essex Railroad Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds are a first lien upon thirty-six miles of the line of road, and a first lien upon the real estate and Dock Property at Hoboken, worth the entire amount of the issue of Bonds.
Interest on the Morris and Essex Bonds and the Share Capital of about $15,000,000 are guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company, which has leased the property in perpetuity.
For sale by
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BONDS, GUAR'D.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st., ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
BANKERS.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits, Circular Notes, and Exchange on Paris and UNION BANK OF LONDON. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission. RAILWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.
American, Hanover, German-American, Home, and others, by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of officers and managers for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February proximo.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Feb. 5, until the morning of Feb. 26, 1873.
FRED. F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, for the election of the Directors and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the Company, at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed from the 12th to the 24th of February, both days inclusive.
By order. WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of President and Directors and other business, will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., at 12 o'clock M.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 8, until the morning of Feb. 20.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 5, 1873, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 15th inst. until March 6.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED certificates of CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCK—No. 3,334 for five, and No. 1,883 for one share; both in name of Joseph Sheppard. Application has been made for new certificates.
HENRY L. FELL & BRO., No. 305 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

$500 REWARD—FOR THE RETURN of THREE CERTIFICATES of One Hundred Shares each of the Western Union Telegraph Stock in the name of E. B. Wesley.
A. D. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMP'Y.

NEW CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
$12,000,000.

Trustee—Union Trust Company, New-York. Bonds due May 1, 1900, with interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, May and November, at the Office of the Company.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each. Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Sealed proposals will be received, addressed to C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer, at this office, until 20th of February, next, for $2,000,000, or any part of $2,000,000 of said bonds.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a certified check for Five per Cent. of the amount bid for.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if in its judgment the interests of the Company require it.
Any further information desired, in respect to the Bonds, can be obtained from the undersigned at the office of the Company.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1873.

MIDLAND
7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds
Completed Road,
Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds, we, the undersigned, give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

679	2,344	2,439	2,414	177	165
2,454	[illegible]	2,500	2,065	1,701	2,033
1,893	872	149	1,840	668	1,333
1,647	1,727	1,957	2,315	1,987	2,174
842	1,276	539	110	1,507	67
757	1,582	1,115	1,316	1,068	1,781
540	2,332	1,102	615	514	....

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1873.
—New-York, Nov. 15, 1872.
(Signed,)
[Seal.] J. PIERPONT MORGAN, ELISHA ATKINS, } Trustees.
Attest: J. NORRIS ROBINSON, of DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.
DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public, New-York County.

CONVERTIBLE
MIDLAND BONDS.

A 7 per cent. mortgage bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit. Price 85 and interest.
We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.
Convertible Railroad Bonds have proved in the past the most profitable ever issued.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.
We offer for sale **$400,000** PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.
These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.
Details furnished on application.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.
We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—At a regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held at the Company's office, No. 31 Broadway, Feb. 7, 1873, the following officers were elected for the current year:
JOHN DUFF, President.
WM. H. GUION, Vice-President.
G. S. BOWDOIN, Treasurer.
ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.
E. D. L. SWEET, Executive Manager.
ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1873.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for twenty-five Directors of this Company, also for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of February, 1873. The poll will be open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF "THE MIDAS PETROLEUM AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY OF PITTSBURG AND NEW-YORK," NO. 149 4TH-AV., PITTSBURG, Feb. 11, 1873.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders will be held at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, March 12, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. The annual election for directors will be held the same day between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM F. ROBB, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—SCRIP NO. 4, 50 Shares New-York Hemp and Flax Manufacturing Company's Stock, in favor of the late William Henry Carter. The finder will please return to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, will be paid on and after the 1st of March, proximo, at the office of the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York.
The transfer-books will close on the 15th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1873.
68TH DIVIDEND.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the six months ending 31st December ultimo, of Three and one-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, and also a dividend of One and three-quarters per Cent. on the common stock, from the earnings of the road for twelve months ending Dec. 31 last; both payable on the 15th day of March next, at the Treasurer's office, No. 290 8th-av., to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer-books for both Preferred and Common stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 1st day of March next, and remain closed until the morning of the 17th of March.
By order of the Board.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING, NO. 14 BROAD-ST.
THE PAST-DUE COUPONS OF THE first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at our office.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1873.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-av., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a select class of competent servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—A GOOD SElection of girls, of all nationalities, constantly on hand, at WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a very tidy servant, who is an excellent family cook; can make best of bread and biscuit; is also a very good washer and ironer; has no objection to go in the country a short distance; will give best of recommendation from last employer. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a neat and tidy American Protestant girl, a situation in a private family; understands cooking in all its various branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; also all kinds nice soups, pastry, &c.; has best City reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches perfectly; hotel, club-house, or first-class private family where kitchen-maid is kept. Call at No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—COUNTRY PREFERRED; A WOman with good City reference; understands meats, game, soups, jellies, cream, cake, &c. Inquire for M. C., at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN; SHE UNderstands all kinds of cooking and setting up nice dishes of all kinds; excellent baker; country or City; best references; terms moderate. Call at No. 336 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family or club-house; thoroughly understands both French and English cooking; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook in a small private family; excellent washer and ironer; best City references; City or country. Call at No. 334 West 23d-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as cook, washer, and ironer in a respectable family; can give best City references. Apply at No. 202 9th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY YOUNG woman as good family cook; understands perfectly all kinds of cooking; is very highly recommended from last place. Apply at No. 221 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHer, and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good references. Call at No. 209 5th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in private family; would go short distance in the country; best reference. Call two days at No. 235 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands meats, soups, &c.; excellent baker and pastry cook; best City reference. Call at No. 132 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK; HAS good City reference, and is more than ordinary on soups, bread, and pastry. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO has the best of City references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR ENGLISH GIRL AS first-class cook, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to going a short distance in the country; very good reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 280 6th-avenue, between 16th and 17th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy young woman who is a thorough family servant in every respect; has best City reference from last employer; will assist with washing and ironing, if required; can give recommendations as first-class laundress. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, or Waitress.—A young woman who understands her duties thoroughly and can produce first-class City reference for ability and character. Inquire for E. M., at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as first-class chamber-maid; understands the duties of a first-class establishment; can do plain sewing; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a neat and tidy English Protestant girl, in a private family; has the best of references, and understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, or Nurse and good Plain Sewing.—By a Scotch Protestant young woman; very respectable; kind and obliging to children and lady; very best references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SMART, TIDY girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, or fine washing, or willing to assist in the care of children; nine months' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and sewer; would take care of one child with a lady who boards; good reference. Call at No. 438 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN chamber-maid and nurse, or will do chamber-work and waiting; good references. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young girl, as chamber-maid and to assist with washing; willing and obliging. Call at No. 509 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with the washing; good references. Apply at No. 1,333 3d-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has two years' City reference from last place. Call or address for two days No. 590 3d-av.

EMPLOYERS
Can always be PROMPTLY SUITED with
DOMESTIC HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES AT
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., Near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1859.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 313 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman, to do the general house-work of a small family, or chamber-work and washing, or chamber-maid and waiting; City or country; City reference, private or public. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY girl, a situation in a small private family; has good references; understands her business; no objections to the country; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTestant girl as regular house or chamber maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; will wait on grown children and do chamber-work. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN girl of eighteen years, in some respectable family to assist in light house-work; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 122 Chrystie-st., over the tailor's.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German woman, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH LADY'S maid, who is a thorough hair-dresser and seamstress, and is recommended as such from her last places. Apply at French Office, No. 421 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH maid, who speaks three or four languages; has good City references; would like to go to Europe. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTEStant girl, as laundress; is a thoroughly competent person, and can give the highest reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at the Employment and Insurance Office, No. 731 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND laundress, or fine washing, by a very respectable woman and first-class laundress; all kinds of fine and coarse work; French fluting, box plaiting, &c.; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY family servant; is a first-class washer, fluter, friller and starcher; will give best City recommendations from former employers; will work for moderate wages in a home; has no objections to be generally useful. Call at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, who has just left her situation, solicits engagements by day or week; best reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 19 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has good references. Apply at 649 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as laundress in a private family; will do the fine washing and assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 709 6th-av., in store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, GOOD-NAtured girl, to take care of children; willing and obliging. Call at No. 509 West 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, and do all kinds of family sewing and operating; City or country; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and lady's maid; can cut and fit for ladies and children; sews on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; does embroidering; would assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen until suited at No. 704 3d-av., near 44th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress; would assist in chamber-work or attend couple children; no objection to the country. Call for three days at No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND Seamstress.—By a Protestant young woman; an excellent seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, dress-make, finish, and do all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; experienced nurse; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMstress and lady's maid; understands hair-dressing; has a knowledge of dress-making; can give the best City references. Call at No. 929 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., in the hair-store.

SEAMSTRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a first-class seamstress. Apply for two days, at her present employer's, No. 9 East 14th-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—FOR HAND SEWING can be obtained by the day or week at the "Home," No. 22 East 30th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman, as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and assist in waiting; private or public; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young man, a native of England, of experience in above capacity; good City reference. Call or address Mrs. SAUNDERS' Office, No. 40 3d-av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER, who has excellent references as to honesty and capability and for strict sobriety. Call or address No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; IS a good whip in any style; competent as stud groom, breaker and trainer; has no objections to City or country; undoubted references. Address C. E., care of Peck & Curtis, Bridgeport, Conn.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlish coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; is strictly temperate; best testimonials. Address Coachman, Box No. 299 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING TO Europe wishes to obtain a situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; seven years' reference. Call at stable, No. 15 East 40th-st., or at the house, No. 13 East 37th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, PLAIN Gardener, and Generally Useful Man.—By an industrious, capable young, colored man; is very neat, intelligent, and respectful; tries to please, and will be highly recommended; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED man, who thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best of City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 40th-st., for three days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, English, married, no incumbrance; City reference. Address T. K., Box No. 222 *Times* Office, or to Mr. Campbell, No. 10 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best City references. Address M. H., No. 128 West 38th-st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; can produce the best City reference. Address J. K. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS colored coachman and groom; understands his duties thoroughly; excellent reference. Call or address I. R., No. 140 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a young man, experienced in the care of horses; good reference. Address P. G., Box 120 Times Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROFESSIONAL man cook for either private or public cooking; good testimonials. Apply at French Office, 421 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN and wife on a farm; would take charge; understands farming in all its branches; ten years' reference; can be seen all the week. Address G. F., No. 263 West 40th-st.

FARMER.—BY A PROTESTANT FARMER of first-class abilities, a good situation; wife a first-class dairy-woman; no incumbrance. Address Country, No. 270 3d-av., in the shoe-store.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCH GARDENER, where the culture of grapes, specimen plants, and ornamental flower gardening is made a specialty; the undersigned has had practical experience in some of the leading Agricultural establishments of Great Britain and four years in this country; first-class references. Address Gardener, Box 180 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED GERMAN, no family; has a thorough knowledge of the business, both practically and scientifically; eight years' experience in this country; best references. Call on or address German, L. C., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., or florist, 5th-av. and 42d-st.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all its departments; best City references given; only one wanting a first-class gardener need apply. Address M. N., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a situation for his gardener, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, &c. Apply to J. K., No. 120 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHman, thoroughly experienced in all the branches of the business, namely, graperies, green-house, hot-house, and landscape. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SCOTCH, MARRIED; IS A thorough and practical man in all the branches of gardening, which testimonials will show. Address D. V., seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AS gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; ten years' reference. Call or address M. C. L., seed-store, No. 376 Broadway.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A VERY respectable single man, with good recommendations; thoroughly understands the care and grooming of horses, and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 129 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

TRAVELER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Frenchman, well educated and understanding traveling with a gentleman, to travel in any part of the United States or Europe; has the best of City references. Address Louis L., No. 45 West 26th-st.

USEFUL MAN, PORTER, &c.—BY A respectable man, with good recommendations; can care and drive horses, milk, do plain carpentering, build fires, tend furnace, black boots, wait table, &c. Apply at No. 120 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER OR USEFUL MAN.—A young colored man who is willing to make himself useful at anything; will go for low wages; City or country; City reference can be given. Inquire for J., at ODELL'S Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; City or country; unexceptionable reference of four to ten years from former employers. Address J. M., Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, in a private family; is thoroughly efficient, and has three years' unexceptionable reference from last employer. Call or address Waiter, grocery, corner 26th-st., No. 1,136 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address, by letter only, J. Charles, No. 26 [illegible].

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged man, as waiter in a private family; best City reference; thoroughly competent. Call or address J. W., No. 636 6th-av., corner 37th-st.

WAITER.—HAS LIVED WITH THE BEST families in this and the old country long, with satisfactory references. Address T. G., No. 132 6th-av., in the store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man, as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN, ACQUAINTed with fire insurance, to write policies and solicit insurance; salary and commission. Address FIRE, No. 43 East 19th-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPer, quick at figures and familiar with sterling accounts. Apply, by letter only, to E. H. VAN INGEN & CO., No. 92 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A DRY-GOODS COMMISsion house, for the office, a respectable boy; must be a good penman; salary first year, $100. Address Box No. 5,000 Post-office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE retail dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A boy; must be quick, willing, and industrious. Apply early, with references, at HOFFMAN & TAYLOR'S, No. 27 Mercer-st.

WANTED.—A SALESMAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the German merchant tailoring trade in this City is needed by a fine importing cloth house. Address K., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress in a private family. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12, at No. [illegible] West 50th-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE
UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, carrying the United States Mail, sailing from New-York Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, at 7:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 8, at 1 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, Mar. 15, at 2 P. M.

Pier 44, North river, foot Twenty-fifth-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AND COMFORT.

Saloon, Stateroom, Central, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIPS, where least motion is felt. Sea-sick persons and observations on board these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 15th April, $100, gold.) Steerage, currency. Those wishing to bring their friends from the old country can now obtain tickets at the lowest rates. Apply at the Company's office.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
Wednesday, Feb. 12 | Algeria, Saturday, March 8.
Tuesday, Feb. 18 | China, Wednesday, March 12.
Saturday, Feb. 22 | Calabria, Wed., March 19.
Russia, Wed. Feb. 26 | Calabria, Wed., March 19.
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Hull, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 3½ P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1873. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS.....Wed'day, Feb. 12, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, GEOGAN.....Wed'day, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Wed'day, Feb. 26, at 2 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Wed'day, Mar. 5, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Saturday, March 8, at 12 M.
These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New First-class Full-powered Clyde-built Steam-ships

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 tons
PEMBROKE.....2,300 tons
CARMARTHEN.....2,000 tons
The next sailings of this line

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19.

Carrying cargo only. Cargo at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....53 currency
Steerage.....30 currency
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33
Drafts for $1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in Cardiff at the Company's offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers—and in New-York, to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Feb. 22, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Mar. 1, 7 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Thursday, Mar. 6, 11 A. M.
and each succeeding WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $75 and $80, gold, according to accommodations. Round-trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
OWDEN HILL & FAIRLIE, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 76 South Market-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAC.....Wed'day, Feb. 12
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Feb. 22
PEREIRE.....DARRE.....Saturday, March 8

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

For passage apply at the office, 6 Rue Grange Bateliere, Paris, or taking the steamers running from the Continent to Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid sea-sickness by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MORTON-ST.

VICTORIA...Sat. Feb. 15 | EUROPA.....Sat., March 1
ANGLIA.....Sat. Feb. 22 | INDIA.....Sat., March 8

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any part of Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, with speed, security, comfort, and cheapness as any other route. Tickets, Drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

N. B.—The VICTORIA sails at 9 A. M., Feb. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Feb. 12, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Feb. 19, at 6:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE.....Feb. 26, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....Mar. 5, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WITHERS.....Mar. 12, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE.....Mar. 19, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freights or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.)—DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE NEW AND FAST STEAM-SHIP WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 19 EAST RIVER, as follows:
GREAT WESTERN, STARTUP.....Saturday, Feb. 22
ARRAGON, Wetmore.....Saturday, March 1
Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for $1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.'S SONS,
No. 10 South-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THIELSTRAUCH.....Feb. 22
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....March 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wm. .....April 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and sailing for Rio Janeiro, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and La Plata, touching both going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. S. MORRIS, Passport Agent, No. 91 Dunne-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Feb. 20, 1873—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. J. C. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MOSES, which leaves Panama on the 1st of March. Passengers also booked for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angelos.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freighting, and further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship Company will dispatch steam-ship ORMESBY, Capt. KIERON, for Aspinwall direct, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, Feb. 13, 1873, and taking freight for South Pacific, Central American, and Mexican ports only.

Bills of lading above ports already received per steamer Henry Chauncey will go forward by Ormesby. Shippers are requested to surrender receipts and obtain their bills of lading. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Feb. 11.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Feb. 13.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Feb. 15.

Extra Steamers will sail as soon as loaded.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence. Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHESEBROUGH, THURSDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 49 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 55 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 15, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent G. S. F. R. & S. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. F. R.
No. 229 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, (Jamaica,) and Savanilla, will be dispatched on the 19th inst.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, Laguayra, and Puerto Cabello, will be dispatched on the 26th inst.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaves Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana, via Nassau), Feb. 13
CLEOPATRA, (Havana only,).....Feb. 20
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana and Mexico,)..Feb. 27
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,).....March 6

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU.

The steam-ship CITY OF HAVANA, J. DRAKEN, will sail on THURSDAY, Feb. 13, for Havana via Nassau.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Aguesseau, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 664, Yonkers, N. Y.

UTICA FEMALE SEMINARY,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
The Winter term will commence on the 16th of February, 1873. For information or catalogue apply to the Principal, Mrs. E. F. HAMILL.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 243 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A PROTESTANT MINISTER RESIDING in Westphalia, Germany, desires to receive in his family a few American boys, ten to fourteen years of age; his long pedagogical experience and the pleasant home influences will be a sufficient guarantee for the mental development and physical care of his pupils. As to references and particulars, please address Box No. 5,547 New-York Post-office.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Reopen Sept. 23. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, Grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. PAINE'S College Rooms, Broadway, junction 6th-av., and No. 62 Bowery, are conveniently arranged for private instruction.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT Barrington, Mass.—A boarding-school for twenty boys in Southern Berkshire; superior accommodations, care and instruction given to each pupil.
I. & J. BIRD, Principals.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, NORTHFIELD, Vt.—A Military College, established 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough classical, scientific, and military courses. Address Prof. CHAS. DOLLE.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes is 127 miles from New-York city. Spring term opens March 17. ALONZO FLACK, President.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys, South Amboy, N. J.; terms, $200 to $250 per year. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bordentown, N. J.—For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D., President.

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DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session opens Feb. 17. Geo. C. Smith, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

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GERMAN LESSONS.

A thoroughly-capable teacher of German desires engagements in private families or in schools; has had considerable experience, and is conversant with English and French as well as with German; recommendations of the highest character. Address F. P., No. 129 East 14th-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION, WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing NOV. 21, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot, Fourth-av. and 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:00, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:35, 4:30, 5:05, 5:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:00, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:35, 4:30, 5:05, 5:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:00, 11:30 A. M.; 3:35, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:00, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:35, and 5:05 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:00, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:05 (Ex.), 3:35, 4:30, 5:05, 5:05 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:00, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:35, 4:30, 5:05, and 6:30 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:00, 8:05 (Ex.), 9:05, 10:05, 11:30 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 2:32, 3:05 (Ex.), 3:35, 4:30 (Ex.), 4:30, 5:05, 6:05, 6:30, 7:30, 8:05 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, and Greenwich.

For Noroton, Rowayton, Saxon, Darien, New Canaan, Talmadge Hill, and Wilton, 9:05, 11:30 A. M.; 3:35, 4:30, and 5:05 P. M.

For Springfield, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:05 A. M.: 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:05 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:05 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. to Groton Bridge.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 3:05 P. M. to Northampton, and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:05 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:05 A. M., 3:05 P. M., and 4:30 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:05, and 9:05 A. M.; 12:23 and 4:30 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:05 A. M.; 12:22, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:05 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:05 A. M., 12:22, and 3:05 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this road at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st. and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; and by leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 11 night. Sunday, 5:30 and 8 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:20, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 11 night. Sunday, 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:20 A. M., 12:20, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:05 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday; from Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:54, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 8:42 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Through offices, No. 526, 455, 271, and 349 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY, WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Char.otteburg, Stockholm, Sparkstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3., 4:30 P. M.

For The Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 2:55, 6:45 P. M.; Bloomingdale, 7, 8:50 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:28, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:06, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving at foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. 7:20, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
† Does not run beyond New-Durham.
‡ Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-Jersey—Allentown line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows: 6 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Maho oy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; 9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.; 10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville; 12 M.—Way-train for Somerville; 12:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Mahonoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.; 3:20 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown; 3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield; 4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Manch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; 4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington; 5 P. M.—For Somerville; 5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield; 5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Pittsburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago; 6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville; 7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton; 9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield; For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. R. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 24th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.
10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.
3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.
5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.
6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

COAL.

GEO. MERRYWEATHER & CO.,
Sole agents for the
STERLING CANNEL,
Offer to families the best varieties of
ANTHRACITE COAL,
For domestic use.
General Office—Room No. 8, (Trinity Building,) No. 111 Broadway.
Post-office Box No. 5,510.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE CLOTHING, &c., &c., manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 23d-st., Junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 206 West 23d-st., corner of 7th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 29th and 30th sts., New-York.
American Plan. Will be opened
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, EUROPEAN Plan, No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; all Broadway stages pass this hotel. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 32d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with or without board, can find a large list of first-class houses, with particulars, prices, &c., at WILLIAM J. COLES', No. 1,387 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

A LARGE, HANDSOME HALL ROOM, with closet, third story, front, to let, with board, at No. 217 West 14th-st.; house first class, unusually desirable.

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE.—A NEATLY-furnished room, with grate, $4 50 per week; board if desired. Inquire of Mrs. LAWRENCE, on the premises.

TO LET—HOUSES AND ROOMS WITH OR without board. Particulars obtained at Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 159 BLEECKER-ST., OPPOSITE Depau-row.—A few gentlemen can be well accommodated with board; also transient boarders.

CHEERFUL, FURNISHED ROOM, three floors, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 35 West 10th-st.

LARGE FRONT ROOM FOR GENTLEman, with board. No. 5 East 30th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH fire, without board, at No. 42 East 8th-st.

NO. 528 6TH-AV.—FURNISHED HALL bedroom to let, suitable for lady or gentleman.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c.; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't,

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.

Meeting of the Directors Yesterday—Declaration of a Dividend—The New Loan.

The Erie Railroad Directors held a meeting at the Grand Opera-house yesterday, and declared a dividend of three and a half per cent. to be paid upon the preferred, and one and three-quarters per cent. upon the common stock. The auditor made the following report of the year's business, ending Dec. 31, 1872:

The gross earnings of the Erie Railway for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, were...		$18,694,098
The working expenses for the same period were...	$12,629,956	
Interest on the funded and floating debt...	1,814,043	
Rental of leased lines, &c...	1,222,712—	$16,667,711
Net results for the year...		$2,026,385
Less dividend on preferred stock paid to July 1, 1872...		298,792
Leaving a surplus of...		$1,727,593

The amount included in working expenses paid for new work and iron was $4,000,000. The property refunded by Jay Gould was not included in any way in the statement. In consideration of the auditor's statement the directors declared a dividend upon the preferred and common stock, as above stated.

Major Pangborn, of Jersey City, with a delegation of tax-payers, waited on the board to make certain representations in regard to the inequality of the State law which exempts from taxation the property of the Erie and Morris and Essex Railways. It was announced that the new loan represented by the ten million issue of convertible bonds has all been taken up in the London market, and that the improvements contemplated on the road, for which the money was obtained, will be begun in the Spring. The London Banking Association, the Union Bank of London, and Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt have taken the loan. It was stated by Mr. Barlow that the proceeds of the securities refunded by Jay Gould will by and by be expended on the improvements of the road. The stock declined upon the announcement of the dividend more than one per cent., it being generally believed that the favorable report had been anticipated in both this and the London market.

A NEW PARADE GROUND.

Description of the Site Selected—Cost of the Land About $400,000.

The site for the long-talked of National Guard parade ground has been at length decided on, and on Monday the map of the ground was adopted and signed by the Commissioner of Public Parks and by Major-Gen. Shaler. In 1867 an act was passed by the Legislature in reference to the purchase of a parade ground, which, however, was never acted on, and in 1871, the subject having been brought forward prominently by Controller Green, who had always evinced great interest in the project, a more specific act was passed, authorizing the Commissioners of Public Parks to purchase the necessary ground, and appropriating a fund for its improvement. The Ring who were then in power did not, however, think it remunerative enough to take any action in the matter, and it lay in abeyance for some time. Last Summer Controller Green, having again become a controlling member of the Department of Parks, revived the subject, and the President of the Board was directed to act in concert with Gen. Shaler in carrying out the project. A committee was appointed, and in October, 1872, a report was made recommending the purchase of the site which has just been adopted. It was originally intended that the parade ground should be situated on the Harlem flats, north of One Hundred and Tenth-street, but property had risen so high in that locality while the subject was being discussed, that it was thought injudicious to attempt to purchase a site there. The new parade ground is situated about 1,000 yards from the Inwood Station and landing on the Hudson River Railroad, from which it is approached by Inwood-street, 100 feet wide, and well laid out. The ground is bounded on the south by Dyckman-street, and extends north a distance of 2,700 feet to about Two Hundred and Eleventh-street. On the west it is bounded by Sherman-avenue, situate about 800 feet from the King's Bridge Road, and is bounded on the east by the Harlem River for 800 feet, the remaining portion being bounded by marshy land. Its greatest breadth is 1,400 feet, taking in a portion of Sherman's Creek, which must be filled in. The cost of the land will be about $400,000. An equal area of moderately plane surface south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street would cost ten times that amount, and south of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, twenty times as much. Though apparently remote, no site upon Manhattan Island nearer the City could be approached with greater convenience or rapidity. Beside the Inwood Station, it is accessible from the Grand Central Railroad branch on the east side, and boats on the Harlem River can land passengers directly upon it. The new ground covers an area of about eighty-one acres, seventy of which are nearly level and suitable for drilling purposes, the remaining portion being elevated and available for spectators, or for constructing roadways and bridges. The nature of the ground is such that all filling in and leveling can be performed with comparative ease. Measures will at once be taken by the board for purchasing the title of the property.

WORKING WOMEN'S UNION.

The Ninth Anniversary of the Association—Address by Miss Emily Faithfull.

Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, was filled to overflowing last evening, on the occasion of the celebration of the Ninth Anniversary of the Working Women's Protective Union. Mayor Havemeyer presided.

Mr. M. S. Beach read the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, which included the following statement of the work of the society since its organization:

Applications for work...	82,629
Applications for information...	29,536
Applications for legal protection...	2,267
Applications by employers...	7,874
Total applications...	122,306
Employment supplied...	25,671
Other applications supplied...	39,677
Total applications supplied...	65,348

The accounts of the Treasurer show that there have been received:

Donations and contributions, of which about $1,540 are applicable to the building fund...	$22,643 41
Claims collected, in sums from thirty cents upward...	8,999 15
Temporary loans returned...	1,318 41
Total...	$32,960 97

The expenditures have been:

Advertising...	$2,395 05
Claims paid, including cost of collection...	10,055 64
Rents, fuel, and balances of sundry accounts...	7,988 90
Salaries to superintendents and assistants...	11,129 97
Temporary loans to working women...	1,361 38
Cash on hand...	80 03
Total...	$32,960 97

The report also gave a detailed and very interesting narrative of the labors of the society in the interest of the working women, particularly in protecting them from the oppression of harsh and unjust employers, and made an earnest appeal to women generally for support.

Miss Emily Faithfull, who was received with applause, expressed her deep gratification at being called upon to address a meeting of working-women. It interested her for two reasons. In the first place, when she reached these shores last September, this was the first society she called upon, and took an interest in its workings. Since that time she had taken the trouble to learn the real nature of its workings outside of its committees and officials, and even from hostile sources received ample information which justified her in commending it for its able management, and for the good it had done and was continuing to do. The second reason was that she was engaged in a similar work in London—not exactly in collecting debts due to working-women, (that was a feature she had learned in New-York, and would certainly add to her own institution in London;) [applause,] but it was similar in the respect that it found employment for women. The difficulties which she well knew beset the path of the working women in England, existed also in New-York, and it needed no argument to see the necessity of such a Society as the one whose anniversary they were celebrating. If people could only think of the life of the working women, the annoyances to which they are constantly subjected; if they would think how often they have to take up work at the most distressed times, when sickness had fallen upon themselves, with no one to protect them from evil, with vice on one hand with its tempting allurements, but its short-lived satisfaction, and with work so difficult to obtain on the other, even with its hard and short payments—if they would think of all these, they would have more sympathy with this movement, and would give it their hearty support. A good many arguments had been adduced in opposition to woman's working, and she heartily joined in the sentiment if women had homes of their own to attend to. If a woman had a home and a husband to look after [laughter] it was as much as she could possibly do, and often more, [renewed laughter,] but as it was absurd to keep unmarried men out of employment because they had no families, it was equally absurd in the case of women. In the matter of wages she denied that woman's labor reduced that of men, and if women were to be kept from work and honest payment they would be often driven to a course of which they could not think without a shudder. With regard to her wealthy sisters, she believed that while they were ever ready to relieve cases of personal distress, they had little sympathy with any organized movement, if they were not actually opposed to it. To those she delivered a very earnest appeal in the interest of the association, and closed an eloquent address by expressing her conviction in its ultimate success.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Deems and others. Miss Matilda E. Toedt performed some violin solos with exquisite taste and finish, and Miss Antoinette Sterling sang a couple of solos, which were warmly applauded. The proceedings concluded with prayer.

WHAT'S TO HINDER?

Lecture at Steinway Hall Last Evening by Anna Dickinson.

Steinway Hall contained a moderately large audience last evening, assembled to hear Miss Anna Dickinson's lecture entitled, "What's To Hinder?" Entering the platform unattended, Miss Dickinson commenced a few minutes after 8 o'clock. She said: A good many persons were asking on behalf of women, and many women were asking for themselves, how they could obtain an equal chance with men for work, and equal recognition and appreciation of their services, and the universal reply was "What's to hinder?" Everything in life has its period. Twenty years ago people said let women write by all means, but only something to amuse. To-day women stand pretty nearly at the head of salaried editorial writers; twenty years ago 'twas said let women go on the platform but not to lead, now the predominant party pays a woman hundreds of dollars to tell people how to vote. Twenty years ago did woman try to learn any of the handicrafts or enter the medical profession, people laughed; but to-day woman herself is the only obstacle in her own way in doing whatever she may have the brain and will to perform. Woman was ever asking what could she best do that opened a career to her, and that was the one question which she herself must answer. No brain could measure her destinies but her own. Of a woman's work it was perfectly safe to say, as of a man's, if she has picked it, there is plenty to do and decent compensation. In this country, by the late census, it was found there were about 2,000,000 women who work. Half of the number almost are servants, and yet everywhere goes up the wail of a difficulty in obtaining good ones. Most of those obliged to work do not like the idea of service. They do not feel that to her who knows how to make it so, any honest career is desirable. Some one says a man gets $2,000 or $3,000 a year because he is a man, and woman only half that sum, for equal service, because she is a woman. No; woman gets less pay because she earns less. Man deliberately selects the work of his life, and strives to perfect himself in it, having at heart always the desire to be successful; but eight-tenths of the women who work don't pick theirs, and having entered on it, only seek to worry through a few brief months until some man takes them from it to make him unhappy for life.

The sole question for women's consideration is one of training and attention; keeping advancement in view. Not even in seeming would the lecturer place an obstacle in the pathway of women trying for a better station, but knowing what the truth was, she dared to speak it. Education and society operated against woman through public opinion. In youth the boy must solve his own problems; but every aid was lent to the girl. He was cheered by voice and example, but he must work and climb alone. Other hands did her work until the doors of her home closed behind her for the last time, as they must one day close forever. Then she may have to work unaided, and climb in rugged and slippery places. 'Tis then she learns that while he wins easily, she must go down by the way. While public opinion stimulates him, it drags her down. Public opinion, which in this land will not tolerate idleness even in a rich man, forbids even a poverty-stricken woman to work. But many women don't want to work, because they are afflicted with that disease common to all humanity—laziness. They prefer to stay at home and let some one else do the work. And yet, the marked tendency of American society to-day is to keep young men away from marriage. They can afford anything but that crowning extravagance. And this is so, though they are continually doing their best to create just such girls as abound in American society, and then they flee from the results of their own doing. Father and mother began in four rooms and end in twenty-four, and the daughter wants to begin where they leave off. The young man of the day feels he would be doing something dishonorable if he asked the girl of his heart to share his life if that share meant privation or struggle. This was bad enough, but there was worse behind. Men are taught to want and taught to earn, but we are teaching women doubly to want, and tying hand and foot to prevent them from supplying their wants. Its ending is in shame—in the sale of body and of soul. Let there be broader thinking and nobler living, and since for the fulfillment of woman's mission the great want of life is discipline, let women be taught to climb alone early in life, and the after struggles will be easier to conquer.

Miss Dickinson concluded amid loud applause. The proceeds of the lecture are to be given to the Gettysburg Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphan Homestead.

The Twenty-First District Republicans—What They Think of Mayor Havemeyer.

The Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District met last evening at No. 213 Third-avenue, Mr. William Haw, Jr., presiding. The treasurer reported that the receipts of the organization for the past year amounted to $3,023 59, and the expenditure $2,967 93. The report was adopted, after which fifty gentlemen of the district were elected members, and over 100 names were proposed for admission. Mr. Anthony Allaire proposed the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, noticing the communication emanating from Mayor Havemeyer reflecting unjustly upon the Republican Party and its leaders, as members of that party we feel deeply aggrieved believing that the Mayor has had his credulity imposed upon by his opponents in the last election, who are now playing the rôle of friends. We sincerely hope he will withdraw his rash, intemperate, and unjust language, and thus sustain the confidence heretofore reposed in him by the party that nominated and elected him.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of that provision in the charter giving the Mayor the appointing power, subject to the approval of the Board of Aldermen, they being elected, like the Mayor, by the entire vote of the City and not by districts; that vesting the sole power of appointment with the Mayor is contrary to the spirit of genuine Democracy; that the people, through their representatives, (the Board of Aldermen,) should have the power of confirming or rejecting the Mayor's nominations.

Resolved, That although the Mayor was placed in nomination and elected by the almost solid vote of the Republican Party, they have not been clamorous for any partisan nomination at his hands, but they do strongly condemn some of the appointments made by him of the Tammany Hall stripe.

Resolved, That a charter should be made to endure longer than a Mayor's tenure of office, and, judging from the past, men of less honor and integrity may be his successor, we approve of that section in the charter which refuses to confide such extensive power and patronage to one man which Mr. Havemeyer would have engrafted in the charter.

Resolved, That we believe the people have nothing to fear from a party that boasts among its members in this City such men as Roscoe Conkling, E. D. Morgan, A. B. Cornell, George Jones, Thomas C. Acton, Thomas Murphy, George Opdyke, John B. Lawson, all of whom are working as zealously for an honest City government as the Mayor, knowing that the Republican Party will be held accountable for the faithful performance of its duties in regard to the charter and the government of this City.

Resolutions of the Children's Aid Society Upon Mr. Greeley's Will.

A meeting of the Trustees of the Children's Aid Society was held at the Metropolitan National Bank, Feb. 11, Wm. A. Booth, Esq., in the chair. The Trustees present were George Cabot Ward, Howard Potter, Charles L. Brace, A. Van Rensselaer, Robert J. Livingston, Charles E. Whitehead, J. Earl Williams, D. R. Jaques, and M. T. Hewitt.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By a decision of the Surrogate, given yesterday, the will of the late Horace Greeley, executed in 1871, has been declared valid, under which a bequest is made to the Children's Aid Society, and, whereas, it has been suggested to the Trustees that the estate has been materially diminished since that will was made, leaving only a moderate provision for his daughters; therefore,

Resolved, That if the estate of the late Horace Greeley is substantially the same as when he made his will in 1871, the Board of the Children's Aid Society will feel obligations to carry out his purposes toward it, but, if it be ultimately established that the estate has been materially impaired, that the Board will cheerfully relinquish all claims to the legacy.

The Bar Committee and Judge Nelson.

The committee appointed by the members of the Bar practicing in the United States Courts of the Second Circuit, to proceed to the residence of Judge Samuel Nelson, at Cooperstown, and formally present him with the address adopted at the recent meeting of members of the Bar, over which Mr. Charles O'Conor presided, will leave for Cooperstown in a special drawing-room car, at 3:40 this afternoon, by the Hudson River Railroad. The Committee is as follows:

Judge Edwards Pierrepont, Chairman; William M. Evarts, Edwin M. Houghton, Clarence A. Seward, E. H. Owen, T. C. T. Buckley, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Messrs. Keiler and Thompson.

Judges Woodruff, Blatchford, and Benedict, and Mr. Kenneth G. White, Clerk of the United States Circuit Court of this District, will accompany the committee, and it is expected that Judge Hall, of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New-York, and Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court for the District of Vermont, will meet the committee at Cooperstown.

The presentation will take place at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and speeches will be made by Judge Pierrepont, Judge Nelson, and others, after which the venerable Judge and his guests will dine together, and spend the evening in social enjoyment. Judge Nelson's health has greatly improved since his retirement.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

James M. Brown, the Chairman, on the Situation—What the Committee Proposes.

There was a very full meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening at their headquarters, No. 938 Broadway, Mr. James M. Brown, the Chairman, presiding.

After the organization of the meeting, Mr. Brown, the Chairman, addressed the Committee as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY: Called into existence as this committee was by the highest authority known to us, the voice of the people, irrespective of party, and charged with a specific duty, that of promoting economy and efficiency in the administration of our Municipal affairs, the fullest performance of that duty, to the best of our ability, is incumbent on us. The character of some of the proposed amendments to the charter of this City, the recent letter of Mayor Havemeyer to this committee, and the criticisms of the Press upon both, make it necessary for us, at this juncture, to act promptly, and to speak earnestly and plainly. A failure to secure the full measure of reform promised by our triumph at the polls last November can now result only from an injudicious course of legislation.

Last year the Governor and the legislative majority were antagonistic; now, both having been chosen on the same Reform platform, a repetition of last year's failure should be as impossible as it will be unjustifiable. Amendments to the charter of this City have been submitted to the Legislature, several of which we have indorsed, while to others we have objections—material on some points, of minor consequence in others. The fundamental difference is as to the "appointing power"—whether it shall be given solely to the Mayor, or to the Mayor in conjunction with the Board of Aldermen. The question then is—which is best calculated to protect the interests of the City, which the most likely to secure honest and competent officials and to keep them so. This committee has declared in favor of the power being given to the Mayor. The amendment of the Republican Central Committee associates with him the Board of Aldermen. And here we stand in opposition. This difference should not be allowed to continue, as far as we are concerned, if it can be removed by any action of ours that does not involve a sacrifice of principle. The responsibility for whatever charter we get, good or bad, must rest entirely upon the present Legislature; and, should it fail to give this City such a measure of reform as its people hope for, and sorely need, (swindled and robbed as they have been to a frightful extent by rings of corrupt politicians,) I have no fear that our citizens will relax their exertions, but confidently look to them when the time comes to act with a more determined spirit than ever before, so as to place in power those who will give what is needed to secure a good and honest administration of Municipal affairs, and that without regard to party considerations. If the amendment, to which there is special objection, is still pressed by the Republican Central Committee, and is likely to become part of the City's charter, it would, in my opinion, be wise for us to endeavor to have some provision made that the confirmation or rejection of the Mayor's appointees shall not be governed by considerations of party interest or feeling, but only by reasons affecting the nominee's fitness or unfitness for the position assigned him. It certainly does not appear too much to ask of the Legislature that some provision be made of this sort, if only to show that our City shall not again be looked upon as the hunting ground of the professional politician.

The address of Mr. Brown was warmly received.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S LETTER.

The letter of Mayor Havemeyer to the Committee of Seventy at the previous meeting was called up on the report of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, to which committee the letter had been referred. The Professor stated the committee had conferred with the Mayor, who, while satisfied of the trustworthiness of the source of his information in regard to statements contained in the letter, did not feel at liberty to give the name of his informant, and that he thought enough had been accomplished for the present by the publication of the letter, as the attention of the people would be directed thereby to the subject of the City's charter.

Hon. John Wheeler, also of the Committee on Legislation, made a similar report.

When the subject of the Mayor's letter was disposed of, by referring to the Chairman the power of calling the committee together in case of emergency, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton invited the attention of the committee to the address of the Chairman, dwelling especially on that part referring to the possibility of the Legislature giving to the Board of Aldermen the power of confirming the nominations of the Mayor for heads of departments, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in case the Board of Aldermen shall be given the authority of acting on the nominees of the Mayor, the right of public examination of the members of that board as to the honesty and integrity of their action in that regard should be secured, to the same extent as such right of examination as to other official abuses is secured in this committee's proposed amendments to the pending charter.

This resolution called forth considerable discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Jonathan Sturges, Henry Clews, Jackson S. Schultz, E. Randolph Robinson, Robert B. Nooney, Benjamin Tatham, and others. The result of the discussion was that the resolution was referred to the Committee on Legislation, a motion to lay on the table being lost.

THE POLICE BILL.

Mr. Eaton then offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee regards the passage of the pending bill for improving the administration of our police courts as a most important measure of reform, in which all honest and law-abiding citizens have reason to take an active interest.

The committee was adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

SUICIDE IN BROOKLYN.

A Young Man Cuts His Throat with a Razor while Insane.

Yesterday morning, Charles C. Lewis, a boarder at No. 332 Navy-street, Brooklyn, was found lying on the floor of his room, bleeding from three fearful gashes in his throat, and apparently dying. Close by his right hand lay a razor, stained with blood, evidently the instrument used in the attempt at self-destruction. Officers were called in, and Lewis was conveyed to the City Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced fatal by the physician. In Lewis' room were found two letters—one to his father, and the other to some person he addressed as "Waller," both evincing in their purport and style mental derangement in the writer. The following are copies of the letters:

DEAR FATHER: You and I are political victims, sold by men at Vermont House, Bidlock, &c. You cannot express yourself now. This country and people are going next year, her twenty-first year. Many minor things would be made to appear major against me. Never received in my life a dollar unjustly. I forgive every one, and ask every one's forgiveness. Universals, beware! there is a reality in religion. Young men, trust in God, and not so much in your own strength. Whatever order in *Scientific American* was not meant to wrong; but in sincerity believed original and worthy, but is not so taken.

There was no signature to this letter. The second note read as follows:

Waller: My dear heart friend, keep the $86 and go home on it. Send for Waller.

Lewis is twenty-three years old. He came from Gainesville, Ala., a few months ago. His parents reside in Gainesville. His father is said to be very wealthy, being the owner of a great deal of land in Bullock County, Ala. The young man had recently applied for a patent for a "door-catch." Mr. Williams, his landlord, speaks of him as a steady, promising, but somewhat eccentric young man.

Young Lewis died last evening at the City Hospital. He was conscious to the last, but too weak from loss of blood to talk.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.

Among the men nominated by Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, to be members of the Board of Education, there are two or three who are unfit for the position. The nomination of these men has caused much comment, especially as regards one of them, who is a man in every respect unfit for the position. The Mayor, it is understood, has been forced to make these objectionable nominations through the influence of the politicians who generally control such matters. The character of the objectionable candidates need not be more definitely pointed out. The men are well known in Brooklyn, and it is hoped that the Mayor will revoke these appointments, and show that he is independent of the political clique who seek to control the municipal affairs of the City.

American Institute—Meeting of the "Reformers."

A meeting of the members of the American Institute, under the auspices of the Reform Committee, was held last evening in Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. Mr. D. J. Whitney occupied the chair. The first business was the reading of the report of the Investigating Committee, which requests the members to vote for reform, stating various reasons why they should do so. The Nominating Committee offered the following list of officers as their selection for the management for 1873:

For President—James L. Jackson.
For Vice-Presidents—Charles P. Daly, Dudley S. Gregory, Edward Cooper.
For Recording Secretary—Wm. E. Parish.
For Corresponding Secretary—James A. Whitney.
For Treasurer—John S. Giles.
For Directors—Abram S. Hewett, Thomas M. Adriance, Cyrus H. Loutrel, Charles K. Graham, Edward Walker, William Hall.
For Managers—James Knight, Henry J. Newton, Charles E. Burd, J. Trumbull Smith, William D. Andrews, William S. Carpenter, John W. Handren, John C. Weis, John D. Fisk, R. H. Thurston, Davis Collamore, R. T. Burnham, Peter M. Wilson, George Timpson, Thomas F. Devoe.

Resolutions were then adopted condemning the present management of the institute, in not permitting members to ascertain the exact financial condition of its affairs, and promising that if the reform ticket be elected the officers would carry on the business with efficiency and economy. A statement was made, showing that the expenditure for the year 1872 was $20,174 84 over the receipts.

Mr. James A. Whitney read an address, viewing the management from a scientific standpoint. It was resolved to watch the voting to-morrow, and to look out for ballot-stuffers. On motion of Gen. Buckingham, the Reform Committee was made a permanent organization. Mr. Starkey reviewed the fairs for the past twenty-eight years, and condemned the management generally—after which the meeting adjourned.

THE ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR.

Report on Extortions—Appointment of Standing Committees—The Judiciary Report.

A regular meeting of the Association of the Bar was held last evening at No. 20 West Twenty-seventh-street, Edgar S. Van Winkle in the chair. The treasurer reported that there was in the general fund $4,069 96, and in the library fund $712 44, making a balance in bank of $4,782 40. There was owing from members for expenses in the judiciary inquiry $538, and the register showed a present membership of 605. Resolutions of condolence on the death of Hon. Thomas A. Johnson, of Corning, N. Y., were adopted. The following members were then elected by ballot:

Thomas G. Hillhouse, No. 45 William-street; C. Edgar Smith, No. 56 Wall-street; Charles C. Shelton, No. 40 Wall-street; John Hall Deane, No. 59 William-street; George W. Parker, No. 115 Nassau-street; Treadwell Cleveland, No. 56 Wall-street; Richard B. Tunstall, No. 39 Nassau-street; Charles S. Suydam, No. 62 Wall-street; William H. Leonard, No. 63 Wall-street.

The report of the Committee on Extortions (previously published fully in THE TIMES) was then taken from the table, discussed, and adopted, with the four recommendations attached thereto. Mr. Boardman, in addition, moved the following resolutions in connection with the report:

Resolved, That in the meantime, and until such legislation as is contemplated in the recommendations can be procured, that the present statutes regulating the fees and charges of the various officials, as collated by the committee, be printed by this Association, and distributed among the members thereof and the profession in this City. And the members of this association pledge themselves to be governed by said statutes in making payment of fees to officials authorized to receive the same, and to protest against the payment of other or larger fees than those which are required by law.

Resolved, That a special committee of three members be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to receive all complaints made to them of the exaction of illegal fees by any officer of this City or County; to examine the evidence presented in support of the said complaint, and if, in their opinion, the same is supported by competent evidence, to present the same to the Grand Jury for their consideration and action.

Mr. Boardman said it was necessary some such action should be taken, as the illegal fees exacted by officials had become burdensome. It was well known that illegal fees were exacted in the Sheriff's office, but if any attempt should be made to influence the Legislature to act in the matter, all the sheriffs in the State would use their influence to prevent such action.

Gen. John A. Foster said it only wanted a steady and united action to make the officials back down from their illegal claims. He but recently had a case of extortion in the Sheriff's office, and by making a firm demand the charges were taken off. All others will do the same when they find the association of the Bar united on the subject. He therefore moved that the Committee on Extortions be continued in office, and that they be directed to draft and report to the association such acts as are contemplated in the first and second recommendations accompanying the report, with reference to illegal fees.

A somewhat lengthy debate ensued, at the close of which the foregoing resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Shepherd moved that the subject of the amendment of the Stillwell act, relative to imprisonment for debt, be referred to the Committee for the Amendment of the Laws, to report what action should be taken on the matter by the Association. Adopted.

Mr. Delafield moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Controller and request him to make immediate sale of the remaining sets of the copy of the indices of conveyances, mortgages, and judgments, as required by law. Adopted, and Messrs. L. F. Delafield, D. H. Olmstead, and F. B. Condert were appointed as such committee.

The following standing committees were then announced by the chair:

On Legal Education—Messrs. Theodore W. Dwight, Edwin W. Stoughton, Clarkson N. Potter, Charles A. Peabody, Luther R. Marsh, Aug. R. MacDonough, Clarence A. Seward, Simon Sterne, Henry M. Alexander, and Frank E. Kernochan.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Joshua M. Van Cott, Henry E. Davies, Gilbert M. Speir, Abraham R. Lawrence, Wm. Mitchell, Montgomery H. Throop, Charles P. Crosby, Lewis L. Delafield, Osborn E. Bright, James C. Spencer.

On Amendment of the Law—Charles O'Conor, Joseph L. Bosworth, John L. Porter, Charles Tracy, John E. Burrill, Charles M. Da Costa, Charles C. Beaman, Jr., John L. Cadwallader, George H. Foster, and Frederick H. Betts.

On Grievances—Edgar S. Van Winkle, Charles W. Sandford, Theron R. Strong, Clifford A. Hand, Henry H. Anderson, George W. Parsons, George N. Titus, John J. Townsend, John J. McCook, and Charles H. Wesson.

Mr. W. R. Darling made a motion to reconsider the action of the last meeting in accepting the report of the Judiciary Committee. He said the report was in opposition to the feelings of the majority of the association, and the vote was taken before those who heard it read had recovered from their surprise, mortification, and humiliation. While the Judiciary Committee was at work, every member of the association felt actuated by a common sentiment as to what the report ought to contain, and the majority were greviously disappointed. The report ignored the principles upon which the committee had been created, and committed the association to a principle that when an offender required time and trouble to get at him he should go free; but if his offence was glaring and he was easily reached, then he should be punished. When the Judiciary Committee first assailed the corrupt Judges their action was met with praises: but the half-hearted report, adopted by a half-hearted vote, had met with nothing but condemnation from both Press and people.

The motion for a reconsideration excited some feeling, and the Chair declared it out of order; but the meeting refused to sustain the Chair. A suggestion was made that no quorum was present, but a count showed a few members present over and above a legal quorum. The motion to reconsider was carried.

Gen. Stewart then desired that the discussion of the matter should be laid over until the next regular meeting, as it was unfair to bring up so important a question with so few present. The question of laying over for one month was at first carried, and then reconsidered. A motion was then made to lay it over for two weeks, and lost.

Mr. Condert thought that the whole action of the few there assembled, in attacking an absent committee, very unjust, and was evidently partisan, and hoped that the matter would be dropped.

Mr. Wheeler thought the question important, and should not hastily be carried through. He desired a full attendance, and therefore moved that it be taken up at an adjourned meeting of one week.

After some further debate the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday, when the Judiciary Committee's report will be made the special order of business.

Reward of Bravery.

John Hussey, of the Second Ward, so well known for his heroic efforts in rescuing persons from drowning, yesterday morning plunged into the icy waters of the East River, at Pier No. 46, and, at the imminent peril of his own life, rescued a boy twelve years of age who had accidentally fallen into the water. This is the sixteenth life saved from drowning by Mr. Hussey within the past ten years. Mr. Hussey is the recipient of a gold medal, suitably inscribed, presented to him several years ago by a number of South-street merchants. A silver medal was also presented to him by the "American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals" for rescuing horses from drowing. A subscription to present him with a suitable token in recognition of his heroism has been opened by the merchants in the neighborhood.

The Japanese Loan.

A cable telegram was received by Henry Clews & Co., yesterday, stating that the Japanese Government loan of $10,000,000, for which books were recently opened for subscriptions by their London house, has been taken up. The total amount of subscriptions was $50,000,000. The loan has risen three and a half per cent. since the books were closed.

Mr. Schenck's Sale.

A good collection of foreign and domestic pictures is on view at the Schenck Gallery, in Liberty-street. It comprises works by Carl Hubner, Von Schendel, Accard, Musin, Pecrus, Von Bremen, Eastman Johnson, Coleman, Wm. Hart, W. T. Richards. Bierstadt, and many others. The sale is announced for Thursday and Friday afternoons.

The Huntington Outrage.

It seems that the recent reports that Kelsey has been seen alive in Connecticut and Ohio are not fully credited by the authorities of Huntington, who have made arrangements with the oyster fleet of Island City to drag the harbor for his body, as soon as the ice shall be sufficiently cleared away. Meantime, Messrs. Banks, Sammis, and Prime, accused of riot, have been admitted to bail in $1,500 each.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The evening schools will close on the 25th inst., and the evening high schools on April 7.

The Controller is now paying off the Riverside Park awards. The amount paid out on this account yesterday was about $500,000.

In the Jumel case proceedings, yesterday, Mr. Carter continued his address to the jury in behalf of the defendant.

The third annual reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New-York will take place Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at the Westminster Hotel.

The Boulevard Club met last evening, at their rooms, One Hundredth-street and Hudson River, and resolved to celebrate Washington's Birthday in a fitting manner.

The Columbia College students' semi-annual reunion at the Academy of Music, last evening, was largely attended, and was in every respect highly successful.

James McCarthy, aged sixty-two, of No. 360 Cherry-street, fell down the hatchway of the brig Stephen Bishop, at Pier No. 44 East River, yesterday, and was so badly injured that he died soon after.

St. Valentine's kettle-drum and fancy bazaar in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will be held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street, on the evenings of the 13th and 14th inst.

The great ball of the demi-monde of the City, which was announced to take place last evening at the Central Park Gardens, proved an utter failure. The number of women present did not exceed twenty. The men mustered about 150. All passed off quietly.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Cox, Wm. H. Willet was held for trial in $500 bail on a charge of bringing Walter H. Johnson, a guest at the St. Nicholas Hotel, into a gambling den on the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, where he was swindled out of $60.

Mr. Boutillier, dry-goods merchant, of Broadway and Fourteenth-street, was robbed of $2,500 in gold certificates in a Broadway car, yesterday, by a young man, who gave the name of John Lane. The prisoner was brought before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by whom he was committed for trial.

The parents and children connected with Trinity Church will be entertained at the hall in Trinity Church school-house, corner of Thames and Church streets, to-morrow evening by the members of St. Paul's Guild. A similar entertainment for the people and children connected with St. Paul's Chapel will be given this evening.

The American Institute Farmers' Club held its regular meeting at the Cooper Union building yesterday. Papers were read on Virginia, by T. B. Graham; on colonizing the West, by Gen. R. A. Cameron, and on sheep husbandry, by Hon. L. A. Morrell, and discussions had on various other matters. For a full report of the meeting see WEEKLY TIMES of this day.

Yesterday morning a fire broke out among some wooden sheds at No. 23 Little Twelfth-street, owned by S. H. Paulding, and used by him for storing barrels. Loss, $400; no insurance. Three horses valued at $250, owned by Frank Morrell, and one horse valued at $50, owned by Michael Curley, were burned to death. They were not insured. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., last evening, at the meeting of the Long Island Historical Society, read an interesting paper on European libraries.

Dr. Scudder's congregation have sanctioned the action of their trustees in selling the church edifice in Ormond-place. The price received is $30,000. The church will hereafter be known as the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Mediator, Rev. W. H. Read, pastor.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Sarah Nostrand, ninety-five years old, for years dependent upon the town of Jamaica for support, has recently been pensioned by the Government for services rendered by her husband in the war of 1812.

The Long Island Railroad is now, we understand, suffering considerable inconvenience from a lack of coal, the usual supply having run short through the recent difficulties of transportation. Coke has been tried as a substitute, but it only partially answers the purpose, the result being irregular trains and imperfect connections.

An Englishman was arrested at Queens, on Sunday, raving in delirium tremens, and is still confined in the lock-up at Jamaica. From papers found upon his person his name is supposed to be James Poynton, and he appears to be a Captain in the Sixteenth Regiment of British Infantry, stationed at Montreal, Canada. He adheres persistently to a statement that he has committed a great crime, the nature of which, however, he does not disclose.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Monday evening a fire occurred in a two-story frame building, in Richmond-terrace, corner of Jersey-street, occupied by Samuel Meetzner as a dwelling and dry-goods store. The building was entirely consumed, together with three other frame structures adjoining. Damages, $14,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

It is improbable that the trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, for alleged complicity in the attempted robbery of the First National Bank of Jersey City, on the 6th of June last, will come up at the present term of court. Judge Depue cannot well attend, Judge Bedle thinks, but he will communicate with Judge Depue on the subject, and inform the District-Attorney at an early day.

John Eberhardt, the Hoboken ferry-master, shot by John H. Berthoff, on Friday, is rapidly recovering.

The Jersey City evening schools will be closed Friday evening, the falling off in attendance not warranting the authorities in keeping them open.

[Advertisement.]
Ring-worm, Salt-rheum, cured by using Juniper Tar Soap. Manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & Co., New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:58 | Sun sets......5:31 | Moon rises.5:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:41 | Gov. Island..8:30 | Hell Gate..9:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Corinna, (Br.,) Dryden, Hamburg, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., H. R. Morgan & Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., Lorrillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Ships Calcutta, (Br.,) Hamilton, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; British Navy, (Br.,) Kendal, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Roslyn Castle, (Br.,) Alexander, Sydney, N. S. Wales, R. W. Cameron.

Barks Asmo, (Rus.,) Hannilla, Dublin, Ire., Tetens & Bockmann; Teresa, (Br.,) Adams, Cienfuegos, Cuba, J. & G. Fowler; Alsen, (Ger.,) Katchodt, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Punjaub, (Br.,) Rosewarne, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Liberia, Alexander, Santa Cruz, Borland, Dearborn & Co.

Brigs Malaga, Carlow, Santa Cruz, Cuba, William Ingals & Co.; Pouvert, Allen, Manzanilla, Mexico, Thompson & Hunter; Curacoa, (Br.,) Falkner, Curacoa, Joseph Foulke's Sons; Amanda, (Ger.,) Caak, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Mary D. Leach, Atkins, Baracoa, B. J. Wenberg; Curtis Tilton, Hugg, Savannah, Ga., Evans, Ball & Co.; Lily, Hughes, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Storm Petrel, Haskell, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; Palina, Rankin, Edenton, N. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; America, (Br.,) Gould, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., W. R. Hinman & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Henry Chauncey, Gray, Aspinwall Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Ten miles N. of Aspinwall, exchanged signals with steamer Metropolis, bound in; Feb. 6, lat. 23 13, lon. 74 20, passed steamer Ocean Queen, hence for Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Magdalena, Griffin, Ciudad Bolivar 15 ds., with hides to D. A. De Lima. Has had fine weather to Hatteras, and been 6 ds. from thence, with N. E. gales; Jan. 23, passed, going up the river, brig Angostura, hence for Ciudad Boliva.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Hammond, Demerara, via East Harbor, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Darrell & Co.—vessel to master. Left no vessels; has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales.

Bark Serene, (of Baltimore,) Segerman, Montevideo Dec. 22, with hides and wool to Dowley, Conners & Co. Crossed the equator Jan. 15, in lon. 40.

Bark Amy, (of Boston,) Brown, St. Antonio, Cape de Verde Jan. 18, with fruit to J. Robinson, of Boston.

Brig Hattie Eaton, Dyer, of and from Demerara Dec. 9, and St. Thomas Jan. 18, with molasses to Laycraft & Co.

Brig Bonito, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Robinson, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to Heney & Parker. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. E. gales; lost and split sails; Feb. 5, off Hatteras, passed ship J. L. Gilchrist, from Havana, bound N.

Schr. Geo. G. Jewett, Patterson, St. John, N. B., 35 ds., via Edgartown, with lumber to order—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Baltimore, with coal to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Horatio Nichols, Haughwout, New-Smyrna, Fla., 9 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Matilda Brooks, (of Brookhaven,) Shorts, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine lumber to order—vessel to master.

Schr. Jessie Wilson, Connolly, Boston 3 ds., with fish to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Fannie W. Johnstone, (of Mauricetown, Md.,) Martz, Zaza 23 ds., with sugar to Skiddy, Mumford & Co.—vessel to Slaght & Petty. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Ella H. Barnes, Avery, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Planet, Watson, Rockland, with lime, for Havana.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jennie B. Simmons, Young, Baltimore.

Schr. Ellen Hasbrouck, Hall, Baltimore.

Schr. Majestic, Davis, New-London.

SAILED—Steam-ship Corinna, for Hamburg.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W.; hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers George Appold, from Baltimore; Wm. Kennedy, from Baltimore.

The ship Archer from Manila, which was in the Bay on Sunday, has not yet arrived, having probably been blown off by the heavy north-west gales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers Champion, from New-York; Equator, Philadelphia; Sea Gull, Baltimore; schrs. M. B. Van Cleaf, Rockport; Charles Mattord, New-York.

Sld. Emily Lowther, Liverpool; bark Onward, Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Campanero, from Rio; schr. Palos, from Demerara.

Sld. brigs St. Nicholas and Victoria, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11.—Passed out: Steamer Peruvian, for Liverpool; barks Waid, Mathilda, Mary, Marinus and Cardi Adler, for Great Britain; bark Toledo, for Cork; brig Gilpin, for Bristol; brigs Minnehaha, Semper Fidelis, and Caroline Gray, for Martinique; brig Clara J. Adams, for Cuba; brig Life Brigade, for Neuth?; bark Winifred, brigs Jennie A. Cheney and Libra, for Rio; brig Mississippi, for Demerara; schrs. M. D. Marston, for Cuba, and Wm. A. Duryea, for Martinique.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Newlight, from Rio; brig Potomac, from Demerara.

In the Roads, ship David Stewart, from Richmond, for Rio.

Passed out, bark Orion, Norfolk, for Liverpool; schr. Carrie Miller, for Barbados.

Arr. brig Sophia, from Rio, for orders.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 11.—Arr. steamers Tonawanda, from Philadelphia, and America, from Baltimore; schrs. E. J. Simms and Effie J. Williams, for Bath.

Cld. schrs. Four Sisters, for Salem, and Lena Breed, for Jacksonville.

Sld. steamers Leo, for New-York, and Alhambra, for Boston; bark Brazil, for Montevideo.

Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 11.—The pilot-boat Maryland was run into by the bark Campanero last night, off Cape Henry, and had her mainmast carried away.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 11.—The schr. Abbott Devereux, from Belfast, for Baltimore, put in with her sails torn and her anchors and chains lost.

A ship, name unknown, is reported ashore 10 miles N. of Hog Island; she is supposed to have gone ashore during the gale of Saturday.

The British schr. William, of St. Johns, loaded with scrap-iron, bound to Baltimore, went ashore on Chickamiconsica Island, 25 miles N. of Hatteras, Feb. 6, during a gale. The crew were saved. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

Foreign Ports.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, N. G., Feb. 2.—Arr. Jan. 19, steamer Henry Chauncey, from New-York; 20th, United States steamer Kansas, from Greytown; 25th, schrs. C. McCarthy and Lookout, from New-York; 31st, steamer Rising Star, from New-York.

Sld. Jan. 21, United States steamer Kansas, for Greytown; Feb. 2, steamer Henry Chauncey, for New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 11.—The National line steam-ship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York Jan. 31, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Minnesota, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Jan. 30, for Liverpool, arr. here at 6 o'clock last night.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11.—The Allan line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Portland Feb. 1, has arr. here.

HAVRE, Feb. 11.—The steam-ship Cimbria, which should have left here on Saturday, was detained by a fog, and did not sail until Sunday morning.

Twenty-second Annual Report
OF THE
MANHATTAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

Receipts During the Year 1872.

For Premiums, Extra Premiums, &c.		$1,785,101 13
For interest		502,931 34
For interest, &c., accrued		102,220 91
		$2,390,259 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid for Claims by Death on Policies and Bonus, and Payment of Annuities	$573,011 31	
Paid for Dividends, Return Premiums, Purchased Policies, and Bonus Interest on Dividend, &c.	507,976 44	
Total amount returned to Policy-holders - - $1,080,987 75		
Paid for Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Revenue Stamps, Medical Examiners' Fees, Commissions, &c.	299,787 74	$1,380,775 49

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, Trust Co., and on hand	$321,100 99
Bonds and Mortgages, and interest accrued on same	3,894,137 21
Loans on Policies in force	2,318,088 55
United States and N. Y. State Stocks	730,298 94
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred, and Premiums and Interest in course of collection and transmission	522,320 96
Temporary Loans on Stocks and Bonds (Market value of the securities, $692,250.)	540,320 00
Interest due to date and all other property	49,888 27
	$8,341,154 92

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice-President.
J. L. HALSEY, Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
HENRY Y. WEMPLE, Assistant Secretary.

Fine Jewelry.

Diamonds and Pearls,
Stone Cameos,
Enameled Paintings,
Etruscan Gold,
Turquoise Sets,
Necklaces,
Lockets,
Ear-rings,
Gold Beads,

ALL AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT,
PREVIOUS TO
REMOVAL.

HOWARD & CO.
NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

Smalpage & Son.
41-43 MADDOX STREET, BOND STREET.
LONDON, W.
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE
CUNARD & WHITE STAR LINES.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE,
STANDARD AMERICAN PLATED-WARE.
...PIECES, BOWLS FOR ...
WAITERS AND TRAYS, ALL SIZES.

28th Annual Report
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,
346 and 348 Broadway,
JAN. 1, 1873.

Amount of NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872		$18,689,747 36
Income.		
Premiums and annuities	$6,308,900 62	
Interest received and accrued	1,208,506 42—	$7,515,407 0[illegible]
Total		$26,205,154 41
Disbursements.		
Losses by death	$1,408,519 87	
Dividends and return premiums on canceled policies	2,308,382 67	
Life annuities, matured endowments, and reinsurance	59,608 85	
Commissions, brokerages, and agency expenses	540,375 95	
Advertising and physicians' fees	111,681 71	
Taxes, office and law expenses, salaries, printing, revenue stamps, &c.	255,185 49—	$4,630,311 [illegible]
Total		$21,574,842 7[illegible]
Assets.		
Cash in Trust Co., in Bank and on hand	2,342,748 64	
Invested in United States, New-York State, and other stocks (market value $4,227,397 88) cost	4,140,518 85	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks (market value $48,827 50) cost	41,549 00	
Real estate	1,768,174 14	
Bonds and mortgages (secured by real estate valued at $28,000,000 00, buildings thereon insured for over $11,000,000, and the policies assigned to the Company as additional collateral security.)	11,390,534 29	
Loans on existing policies (the reserve held by the Company on these policies, amounts to $4,060,991 51)	986,244 08	
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	591,405 51	
Premiums on existing policies in course of transmission and collection (estimated reserve on these policies, $800,000, included in liabilities)	272,694 75	
Amounts due from agents	29,033 08	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1873	112,182 23—	$21,574,842 7[illegible]
ADD		
Excess of market value of securities over cost		92,157 39

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873, $21,667,000 14

APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:

Amount of adjusted losses due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1873	$287,542 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proof, &c.	192,670 00	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies insuring $117,831,752 21 participating insurance (at four per cent. Carlisle net premium)—$1,000,382 65, non-participating, (at five per cent., Carlisle net premium)	19,418,928 48	
Balance of return premium of 1872, payable during the year 1873	131,436 78—	$20,024,576 [illegible]

Divisible Surplus, $1,642,424 92

From the undivided surplus of $1,642,424 92 the Board of Trustees has declared a reversionary dividend available on settlement of next annual premium, to participating policies proportioned to their contribution to surplus. The cash value of such reversion may be used on settlement of premiums, if the policy-holder so elect.

During the year 8,910 policies have been issued, insuring $27,096,273 61.

TRUSTEES:
MORRIS FRANKLIN..President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
DAVID DOWS..(David Dows & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL..(Merchant,) Union Buildings, corner William and Pine.
DANIEL S. MILLER..(Late Dater, Miller & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT..(Bogert & Kneeland,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS..........(Merchant) 20 South-st.
WM. H. APPLETON..(Appleton & Co., Publishers) 549 and 551 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS..(Collins & Brothers, Stationers) 370 Broadway.
WILLIAM BARTON..........(Banker) 28 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH.........(Booth & Edgar) 100 Wall-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD..........(Banker) 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS..............(Banker) 33 Broad-st.
CHAS. L. ANTHONY..(Anthony & Hall, Dry Goods) 61 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB...President Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN..(Cragin & Co., Provisions,) 409 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT..(Hoyt, Sprague & Co., Dry Goods) 100 Franklin-st.
H. B. CLAFLIN,...(H. B. Claflin & Co., Dry Goods) Corner Church and Worth sts.
J. F. SEYMOUR..(J. F. Seymour & Co.,) 73 Warren-st.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D......8 St. Mark's-place.
WILLIAM H. BEERS..Vice-President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Vice-Pres't & Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
D. O'DELL, Superintendent of Agencies.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., } Medical
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., } Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M.D., Assistant Medical Examiner.

VALENTINES
Wholesale and Retail,
A. J. FISHER,
MANUFACTURER,
No. 98 Nassau St., N. Y.
VALENTINES

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a young Swiss, Protestant, speaking German, French, and English; understands gardening, as well as the proper care and handling of horses; would give to children instruction in French, if desired; willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory references. Gentlemen in want of such a man, address G. F. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.